GAZETTEER

OF THE

HISAR DISTRICT.

1883-84.

Compiled and Published under the authority of the Punjab Government.

Lahore:

PRINTED AT THE "ARYA PRESS," BY RAM DAS.

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Table No. I, showing LEADING STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.	DISTRICT.	DETAIL OF TAHSILS.				
		Hissar.	Hánsi.	Bhiwáni.	Barwála.	Fatahábád.
Total square miles (1881)	3,540	841	761	585	580	773
Cultivated square miles (1878)	1,815	200	243	473	332	567
Culturable square miles (1878)	1,457	541	462	82	204	168
Irrigated square miles (1878)	165	17	117	...	23	8
Average square miles under crops (1877 to 1881)...	2,013	299	346	471	330	567
Annual rainfall in inches (1866 to 1882) ...	16·3	16·3	16·2	16·3	15·7	15·7
Number of inhabited towns and villages (1881) ...	631	135	115	100	132	149
Total population (1881)	504,183	98,106	130,614	103,556	78,549	93,358
Rural population (1881)	428,065	83,939	112,784	69,794	74,394	87,154
Urban population (1881)	76,118	14,167	17,830	33,762	4,155	6,204
Total population per square mile (1881) ...	143	117	172	177	135	121
Rural population per square mile (1881) ...	121	100	148	120	128	113
Hindus (1881)	384,366	81,200	105,781	91,912	51,279	54,194
Sikhs (1881)	3,143	4	39	3	677	2,420
Jains (1881)	3,102	568	1,775	386	276	97
Musalmáns (1881)	113,517	16,290	23,014	11,251	26,317	36,645
Average annual Land Revenue (1877 to 1881)* ...	426,652	89,382	142,807	71,594	56,353	66,516
Average annual gross revenue (1877 to 1881) † ...	508,914	...	...	...	...	...

* Fixed, fluctuating, and miscellaneous. † Land, Tribute, Local rates, Excise, and Stamps.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

General description.

The Hisár district is the central one of the three districts included in the Hisár division, and lies between north latitude 28° 36′ and 29° 49,′ and east longitude 75° 16′ and 76° 22′. Lying on the confines of Rájpútána, and forming a part of the great prairies which stretch between and include Bikáner on the one hand and Patiála on the other, it shares with Rohtak and Simla only among Punjab districts the peculiarity of having absolutely no river-frontage. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the Native State of Patiála, on the east by the Rohtak district, and the State of Jínd, on the south and south-east by the Dádri territory of Jind and the State of Luháru, and on the west the prairies of Bikáner and the Sirsa district. It is thus completely surrounded by Native States; save where at its north-western and south-eastern corners it touches the Sirsa and Rohtak districts. It is divided into five *tahsíls*, of which that of Barwála occupies the north-east, that of Fatehábád the north-west, that of Hánsi the east centre, that of Hisár the west centre, and that of Bhiwáni the south and south-west of the district. Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several *tahsíls* into which it is divided are given in Table No. I on the opposite page. The district contains three towns of more than 10,000 souls, as follows:—

Bhiwáni	33,762
Hisár	14,167
Hánsi	12,656

The administrative head-quarters are situated at Hisár, which lies nearly in the centre of the district. Hisár stands 12th in order of area and 21st in order of population among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 3·32 per cent. of the total area, 2·68 per cent. of the total population, and 3·12 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea, of the principal places in the district are shown in the margin.

Town.	North Latitude.	East Longitude.	Feet above sea-level.
Hisar ..	29°10′	75°46′	659
Hansi ..	29°6′	76°0′	705
Bhiwani ..	28°48′	76°11′	870*
Barwala ..	29°22′	75°57′	730*
Fatehabad ..	29°31′	75°30′	720*

* Approximate.

General features.

The tract under description consists of vast and, for the most part, sandy plains, scrubby towards the north, with rank grass and brushwood, which relieve the dreariness of the prospect by intervals of green. Stretching southwards, the plains become more and more sandy and more and more sterile, and the dead level is interrupted by undulating sand hills. Here coarse grasses and a stunted growth of desert trees and shrubs form the sole trace of spontaneous vegetation. The sands hills increase in height

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Descriptive.

General features.

towards the south, until at last, some 15 to 25 miles from the Luháru and Bikáner border, they give way to a series of bare rocky hills, which rise like islands out of a waste of sand; the highest of them, however, at the foot of which lies the town of Tushám, does not rise more than 800 feet above the surrounding plain. Such are the general features of the face of the country, as they would strike a passing traveller. It must not, however, be supposed that there are no variations of soil. Indeed, on the banks of the Western Jamna Canal, which passes through the district from east to west, close by the towns of Hánsi and Hisár, the soil is of more than ordinary productiveness, except in years when the canal water fails.

Chak Hariána.

The whole area of the district is divisible into three tracts, each with its own characteristics. They are styled respectively *chak* Hariána, *chak* Bágar, and *chak* Náli.* *Chak* Hariána is the largest of these tracts, containing 292 out of the 659 villages into which the district is divided. It occupies the heart of the district, and is traversed by the Western Jamna Canal, which, running through the district from east to west, separates this *chak* into two nearly equal portions. In this part of the district the soil is technically decribed as *dákar* and *rausli*. The former of these terms is applied to a strong clayey soil, breaking up into large clods, and requiring very abundant rain to saturate it sufficiently for seeding. The latter term implies a very similar soil, but less close and firm, having generally an admixtúre of sand. It does not require quite the same amount of saturation as the harder *dákar*. Even here, however, in the central portion of the district, the soil is freely interspersed with patches of sand, and towards the south it blends gradually with the sandy plains and hillocks already described. Though rich when sufficiently saturated, it produces almost nothing when there is a failure in the natural rains. Water is only touched in the wells at a depth varying from 107 to 133 feet below the surface; and the cost of constructing wells seldom falls below Rs. 1,500. Well irrigation is therefore not attempted, except in very bad seasons, when a few acres of land are irrigated for growing vegetables around the village site. Again, the hardness of the soil renders ploughing a matter of great labour. It is said among the peasants of the tract that that season only is favourable in which the soil becomes moist for 100 inches below the surface. In dry seasons not only is there no harvest, but hardly an ordinary grass crop. In order to make the most of the rain-fall, the farmers leave large tracts uncultivated, and, collecting the drainage from these by means of water-courses, conduct it on to their cultivated fields. Such uncultivated plots are styled *upráhan*, and the water-courses *ágam*. The canal irrigation is confined to 54 villages, lying immediately on either side of the canal. The soil of these is in all respects the same as that of the villages a little further removed from the canal, with the exception that the constant irrigation has rendered it softer and more rich. Even this, however, produces nothing unless irrigated.

* The word *chak* applies to any portion of land divided off, a sub-division.

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Descriptive.

Chak Bágar.

Chak Bágar lies to the south, and includes the towns of Tusham and Bhiwáni. Here nothing interferes with the universal reign of sand. The name is borrowed from the tract of country just beyond the border in Bikáner, which has from time immemorial been called Bágar, and has given its name to the tribe of Bágri Játs, of whom more hereafter. Cultivation in *chak* Bágar is carried on with no ordinary difficulty. If there is no rain, there is no crop at all, not even a blade of grass. If rain is too heavy, the sand is washed down from the sand hillocks upon the cultivated fields and chokes the seed, so that cultivators have not unfrequently to sow three or four times for each harvest. Dust-storms often change the appearance of the country, and hills appear where yesterday was a cultivated field; and the farmer, if he wishes for a harvest, must set to work again and plough up the ground which before had underlain a sand hill. But against all these disadvantages, there are compensating benefits; the labour of ploughing is next to nothing, owing to the lightness of the soil, and, camels being used for this work, as much as 40 acres are ploughed up at a time. Again, a very slight fall of rain is sufficient to produce a harvest; and if it rains at any time between March and August, the farmers can raise a crop of *bájra* here, while the same amount of rain may be quite inadequate to affect the richer soil of the country further north; so that the latter will lie barren while the sandy soil of *chak* Bágar will produce a crop, scanty it is true, but sufficient for the wants of its inhabitants. There is neither stream nor canal in this part of the district, nor is well irrigation possible to any great extent. In a few villages the people have *kachcha* (unlined) wells on the banks of the village tanks, by which they irrigate a few fields for vegetables. Masonry wells are not constructed, because the water is liable to become brackish, and it would be a waste of money to build wells, which, a few years afterwards, might become absolutely useless. Cases have been known where village sites have been abandoned owing to deterioration of the wells, the water becoming so salt as to be unfit for use by man or beast.

Chak Náli.

Chak Náli owes its name to the fact that during the rains it is traversed by two streams, or *nálas*. It lies to the north of the district, and includes the towns of Barwála and Fatehábád. The two streams are the Ghaggar and a smaller branch of the same. The latter separates from the parent stream to the east of the border in Patiála territory, and runs, to the north of it, at a distance of a few miles, through the northern corner of this district, and on into the Sirsa district, rejoining the parent stream not far beyond the town of that name. The soil is classed for the most part as *rausli*. But the population is very scanty, and only a small proportion of the country had been brought under cultivation at the time of Settlement (1864). The uncultivated portion is thickly covered with low brushwood, useful only for fuel; and even where cultivated, the produce is, at best, indifferent. The villages upon the main stream of the Ghaggar are known by the name of *Dában*, on account of the abundance of a kind of grass (locally known as *dáb*) which grows upon its banks. The villages

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Descriptive.
Chak Náli.

on the northern branch are called collectively *Sotar*. In all these villages, no crop at all is grown except on land which has been irrigated from one or the other of the branches of the Ghaggar. And as the flow of water in these is most variable and uncertain, the harvests too, if for this reason only, would be highly precarious. But the river irrigation, available at the best for not more than a month or six weeks in the year, is not alone sufficient to ensure the ripening of a crop; and the ultimate result of the harvest is almost as dependent upon timely rains as in the more sterile parts of the district. In the *Dában* villages there is one harvest, that of the spring (*rabi*), which, though sown after irrigation from the river, is entirely dependent for coming to perfection upon rain in December or January. If no rain falls, the out-turn is reduced by one-half. In the *Sotar* villages two harvests are secured in good years, that of the autumn being rice. Well irrigation is carried on to a considerable extent to supplement irrigation from the river, but the farmers never trust to this alone for their crops. Water, however, is plentiful and good, nor is the cost of constructing wells excessive. In Ját villages the wells are of masonry (*pakka*), but the ambition of the Pachhadás, who occupy the greater part of the *chak*, does not soar so high, and they are content to leave their wells unlined (*kachcha*).

The Ghaggar.

The Ghaggar, already alluded to, rises in the Himalayas bordering upon the Ambála district, and, passing through Ambála and the Native State of Patiála, enters the district in two branches a few miles to the south-west of Akálgarh, a town in Patiála, and traversing the district, passes on into Sirsa. The flow of water is most uncertain, the stream being entirely dependent for its supply upon the fall of rain in the lower Himalayas. Moreover, a large portion of the water is carried off for purposes of irrigation before the stream enters this district.*

Western Jamna Canal.

The canal enters the district about half-way down the eastern border, and runs through it from east to west passing the towns of Hánsi and Hisár. After crossing the western border, any water that remains is swallowed up in the sands of Bikáner. The canal was first constructed by the Emperor Fíroz Sháh to water his new town of Hisár Fíroza about A.D. 1360. It was found closed when the country passed under British rule, and was first reopened in the season of 1826-27, but the people for several years obstinately refused to avail themselves of its advantages, under the impression, not unusual at the time, that the use of its water would be followed by an immediate enhancement of the sum demanded as land revenue. A severe famine in 1832-33 first drove them to it, and since that period irrigation has been steadily progressing.†

Lines of drainage.

The surface drainage of the district, which is not utilized by water-courses for purposes of irrigation, finds its way through the district by the Western Jamna Canal and the Ghaggar. There are no other water-courses of any significance. The Ghaggar, precarious and uncertain as to flow of water, is the only stream that

* For a more detailed description of the Ghaggar, see the Gazetteer of the Ambála district.
† See Ambála Gazetteer.

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Descriptive.

enters the district. The bed of the old Chautang *nála* is utilized for the Western Jamna Canal.*

Jhíls or swamps.

Near Fatehábád, and again at Mura Khera, a village near the Ghaggar, there are *jhíls*, or swampy lakes, caused by the overflow of the Ghaggar in time of heavy rain. The Fatehábád *jhíl* is 1¼ miles in length by ½ mile broad, with an area, when full, of 15,960 acres, and a depth of from 8 to 9 feet in the deepest parts. The Mura Khera *jhíl* is about ½ mile long by ¼ mile in breadth, having an area of 800 acres, and a depth of 7 or 8 feet. These, however, are not perennial, and do not deserve the name of lakes. They invariably dry up in the hot season. Crops of paddy are grown in the shallows, and, when dry, wheat, gram and barley are sown in their beds.

Rainfall, temperature, and climate.

Table No. III shows in inches the total rainfall registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in the district for each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA and IIIB.

Year.	Inches.
1862-63 ...	21·9
1863-64 ...	24·8
1864-65 ...	14·3
1865-66 ...	28·1

Disease.

Tables Nos. XI, XIA, XIB, and XLIV give annual and monthly statistics of birth and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death-rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found at page 25 for the general population, and in Chapter VI under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the Census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877. In the District Census Report for 1881, the Civil Surgeon wrote as follows:—

"The villagers along the canal suffer from malarial fever, dyspepsia, enlargement of the spleen and liver. They look sallow and anæmic, whereas the inhabitants of our *báráni* tracts, Ranghars, Játs, Bishnois, Gújars and Kaim Khánís are strong, athletic, and healthy looking, with physical development and bodily vigour good. They suffer mostly from skin diseases, guinea worm, gravel, stone in the bladder, and tubercular foot and hand, called *reri nágra*, both red and black parasitic fungi. The level of the subsoil water varies very much. The superficial stratum in the district consists of clay more or less mixed with sand, extending to a depth of 10 to 20 feet, and then impervious clay, having little or no sand intermixed with it, which retains the rain water in tanks for drinking use. The supply of water is sometimes inadequate to the demand during the summer. The superficial stratum in some parts of the district is composed of grey and white *kankar*; tree cultivation has either not been sufficiently encouraged or has not thriven in this district, although in the neighbourhood of Hisár and Hánsi we have extensive forest *jangal*."

The Civil Surgeon also states that the most prevalent diseases in the district are malarious fever, rheumatic affections, ophthalmia,

* For a detailed account of the canal and its history, see Ambála Gazetteer.

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Disease.

respiratory affections, and skin diseases. Of fever cases by far the greatest number have occurred in the Bhiwáni and Hisár *tahsíls*; respiratory affections are also chiefly confined to those portions of the district, and the same may be said of skin diseases and ophthalmia. Rheumatic affections are pretty evenly distributed.

Geology.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Punjab in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published *in extenso* in the provincial volume of the Gazetteer series, and also as a separate pamphlet.

Minerals.

Kankar, or argillaceous limetone in nodules, is found in many localities throughout the district. Soft *kankar*, fitted for making lime, is dug in villages Baráwa, Rawása, Chhapar Kalán, Katwár, Dhána Narsiyan, Kharkhari, Sindhar, and Ratiya. The annual produce is calculated to be 92,000 maunds. About 200,000 maunds of hard *kankar* for road-making are also quarried annually in about 15 different places in the district. Saltpetre is manufactured by evaporation in the villages of Talú, Muhammadpur, Mahamra, Shakárpur, Himmatpura and Bahúna. The annual out-turn is estimated to be 15,800 maunds. The number of evaporating pans in use is 17. There is no peculiarity in the mode of manufacture, which resembles that which is in vogue elsewhere. The saltpetre is not refined in the district, but exported in the rough, just as it leaves the pits.

Wild animals.
Sport.

Leopards are occasionally met with, and hyænas and wolves, and also jackals, foxes, and porcupines, are common. *Nilgae*, black buck, ravine deer, and pig, abound throughout the district, especially in the Government *bír*. Hares are found everywhere. Bustard, florican, partridges of both kinds, sandgrouse of both sizes, and quail abound; while the village tanks and the *jhíls* on the Ghaggar contain duck and teal, and in winter the Ghaggar is visited by *kunj*, heron and by wild geese. Peafowl, half-domesticated, are common round the villages. Altogether Hisár is one of the best shooting districts in the province. During the last five years rewards to the amount of Rs. 1,031 have been given for the destruction of 253 wolves and 4,962 snakes.

Flora.

The trees most commonly found are the *kíkar* and *jand*. These seldom grow in clumps, but are scattered sparsely over the country, the former growing to a height of between 30 and 40 feet, and the latter, in favourable localities, to a height of 25 feet. *Pípal*, *ním*, *siras* and *shísham* are also to be met with here and there, but are not indigenous to the soil. The commonest shrubs in the brushwood which covers so great a portion of the district, are the *jál* and the *kair* or *karíl*. The fruit of these shrubs, called respectively *pílú* and *tend* berries, play an important part in the diet of the common people. The *pílú* berry begins to appear in the month of *Baisákh* (April), and ripens by the end of May, attaining the size of a pea. It has a sweetish, insipid taste, and

is generally swallowed in handfuls, skin, seeds, and all. It is eaten generally by the poorer classes, who consider the fruit a good alterative, although it is said to be somewhat heating. In times of scarcity it constitutes the principal food of the poorer classes, who camp out day and night in the *jàngals* while the season lasts. The *kair* bush, from which the *tend* berry is produced, is a straggling shrub devoid of leaves. From the commencement of the month of *Chait* (March) to the end of *Jeth* (June), the bush is covered thickly with blossoms (called by the natives *báríca*), of a dull red coral tint, and in this state it presents a very attractive appearance. The poorer classes, especially in times of scarcity, boil the blossoms, which are seasoned with salt and pepper, and eaten as a relish with coarse bread. While in a green and unripe state, the berry is called *tend* or *tent*, and is also boiled and eaten. Occasionally, like the blossom, it is made into a pickle. When the berry ripens, it assumes a red or sometimes a kind of purple tint, and in this stage it is called *pinjú*, and is eaten without boiling, but it is not considered very wholesome. In seasons of drought the bush is twice covered with berries, which is not the case in ordinary years; and the people look upon it as a special provision of providence for the succour of the poor. The second time of bearing is from *Sánwan* (August) to *Asauj* (October). The ripe fruit, however, of the second crop is not eaten, being full of worms. Another common and most useful shrub is the *jharberi*. In appearance it is no better than a small prickly bush. Its fruit, however, resembling a small plum, is collected and eaten; and as drought does not affect it, it forms in times of scarcity a valuable resource to the villagers. The leaves are threshed and collected for fodder under the name of *pála*: its briars form excellent hedges, and when no longer required, serve as fuel. It prefers a sandy soil, and is most common in the southern portion of the district.

There is no real forest in the district. In one portion only, near the town of Hisár, does the scrubby burshwood, described above, become thick enough in any way to deserve the name. Here there is a tract of 42,479 acres, which has been set aside for the use of the Hisár cattle farm, and is known as the *sarkári bír* (Government forest). Here and there, portions of this tract are cultivated with oats and lucerne for fodder; but the greater part is in a state of nature, and produces nothing but grass and brushwood, which abound with game, and afford excellent pasturage for the cattle belonging to the farm. There is another smaller, but somewhat similar, tract near Hánsi the area of which is only 2,068 acres. It is usually leased out for grazing purposes.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Chapter II.

History.

Early history.

The tract now included in this district, together with parts of the district of Rohtak, are better known to history under the name of Hariána. The origin of the name is attributed by the people to a Rája named Hari Chand, who is said, at some undefined period, to have come from Oudh, and peopled this part of the country. Others derive the name from the word *hari* (slain), in allusion to a tradition of a great slaughter of Khatriás by Paras Rám, on 21 different occasions, at a village a few miles to the west of Jínd. The Settlement Officer, Munshi Amín Chand, derives the name from *hariában*, the name of a wild plant, with which the country was formerly said to be overgrown. A more probable derivation is from *hara* (green), in allusion to the expanse of brushwood which once covered the greater part of the district, and even now covers large portions of it, giving at certain seasons of the year an aspect of greenness to the whole country. Of the period antecedent to the Muhammadan conquest of Hindustán, the nearest approach to history is to be found in certain vague traditions of the settlement in the district of various branches of the Royal Tunwár Rájpút race of Dehli, followed, after the fall of that house, by fresh immigrations under Chauhán leaders. One thing is certain, that at the earliest period of which anything is known, the town of Hánsi was the centre of local authority, and the capital of Hariána. The Muhammadan rule was extended to Hánsi shortly after the fall of Dehli before Shaháb-ud-dín. The city of Hisár had not yet been founded, and Hánsi still continued for many years the seat of local administration. In the 14th century, however, the attention of the Emperor Firoz Sháh Tughlak was drawn to Hariána, and this monarch founded a new town, naming it after himself, Hisár Firoza, or the "fort of Firoz." An interesting account of this incident is given by Shams-i-Shiráz Afif, one of Sir H. Elliot's historians.* "Sultán Firoz," we read, "passed several years after "his campaigns in Bengal (1352-53) in riding about Dehli, and "finding himself in the neighbourhood of Hisár Firoza, he "exerted himself actively and liberally in endeavouring to provide "for the needs of the country." The site of the future city was at this time occupied by two villages, called the Little and the

* Shams-i-Shiráz says that "he (Firoz) conducted two streams into the city "from two rivers—one from the river Jamna, the other from the Satlaj. Both "these streams were conducted through the vicinity of Karnál, and after a length "of about 80 *kos* discharged their waters by one channel into the town." No traces remain of the canal from the Satlaj; and there is every reason to suppose that there is a mistake in the reading of Shams-i-Shiráz which mentions the Satlaj. See account of Ambála District, heading "Western Jamna Canal."

Chapter II. History. Early History.

Large Larás. The neighbourhood of this village, "continues the "historian," "greatly pleased Sultán Firoz, and he thought it would "be well to build a city there; for it was very deficient in water, "and during the hot season travellers who came from Trák and "Khurásan had to pay as much as four *jítals* for a pitcher full. So "the Sultán resolved to build a city, being filled with hope that, "if he built a town for the benefit of Musalmáns, God would provide "it with water." Finding, however, when his city was completed, surrounded with a wall and ditch, and adorned with a palace "which had no equal," that his expectations with regard to water remained unfulfilled, he "resolved in his munificence to bring a supply of water thither,"—a resolve which resulted in the construction of the canal now known as that of the Western Jamna. The secret of Firoz Sháh's selection of Hisár Firoza as a favourite residence is probably to be found in his passion for sport, which found ample vent in the wild *jangals* with which the district was then clothed. In those days the Ghaggar, or Saraswati as it then was called, carried down a far larger volume of water into this part of the country than it does now, and it may be well believed that the country in its neighbourhood was a hunting ground of considerable excellence. Firoz Sháh's hunting expeditions extended beyond the Satlaj as far as Dipálpur (now in the Montgomery district), 130 miles to the north-west of Hisár. Another fact of some interest to be gleened from the account of Shams-i-Shiráz is that in the 14th century the now deserted route across the wastes of Montgomery, Sirsa, and Hisár was much frequented by travellers between Dehli and Khurásán. Whatever amount of truth there may be in Shams-i-Shiráz's rather fulsome account of Firoz Sháh's treatment of Hariána, it is undoubted that, both by the construction of a canal and by giving to the industries of the country the incentive always afforded by the residence of a Court, that monarch did much to promote the welfare of the country. Besides Hisár, he also built the town of Fatehábád, in this district, naming it after his son, and conducted a small canal from the Ghaggar to supply it with water—a canal which is still in use.

An interesting account of Taimúr's march through Bhattiána and Hariána will be found in Elliot's *History of India*, III, 428*ff*, 92*ff*; Price's *Retrospect of Muhammadan History*, III, 247*ff*, and Brigg's *Ferishtah* I, 489*ff*.

The village of Firoz is still in existence; it was one of the smaller forts founded by Firoz Sháh, and is some 12 miles from Sirsa. The position of Rajabpur and Ahroni is doubtful; but at Dasul, some 12 miles north of Tohána, there are remains of an old fort call Kol, which perhaps mark the site of Ahroni. The local tradition states that Taimúr marched from Fatehábád to Kol and attacked the Pachhádas of that place, driving them out with great loss, and forcing them to retreat to Tohána and take up a position on the banks of the Ghaggar between the villages of Himmatpur, Púri, and Udipur, where they were again attacked next day by Taimúr's troops. When Taimúr passed on to Kaithal, they resettled at Kol.

Antiquities.

There is but little worthy of notice in the way of architectural remains of this period. Old mosques and other buildings are

Chapter II.

History.

Antiquities.

dotted about the country, especially near the town of Hisár, but none are of any archæological interest. Two stone pillars erected by Firoz Sháh at Hisár and Fatehábád must be excepted. These pillars, respectively 30 and 20 feet high, are similar to the well-known monolith called the *lát* of Firoz Sháh, at Dehli, of which they are probably imitations (see Archæological Survey Reports, V. 140-142). The pillar at Fatehábád bears an inscription which is said to be now quite illegible. There are some ancient inscriptions on the rocks of the hill above Tusham. Copies of them have been sent to General Cunningham, who finds the date of one of them to be about A.D. 43. They bear the same standard which characterises the coin of Ghalot Kacha, father of Chandra Gupta I, whose most probable date is 78 A.D. The body of the inscription is a record of a family of religious teachers or Acharjiyas, worshippers of Vishnu. (See Archæological Survey Reports, V. 136 to 140).

Subsequent history.

From the time of Firoz Sháh, Hisár long continued to be a city of some importance, and the head-quarters of a *Sarkár* or revenue division. In the time of Akbar, the *Sarkár* of Hisár Firoza embraced the whole of the present district, together with Sirsa, as far as the river Wár, and parts of the modern Rohtak district, and of territory now included in Bikáner to the west, and the protected Sikh States to the east. The following list and accompanying account of the *maháls* contained in this *Sarkár* is extracted from Beames' edition of Sir H. Elliot's Supplemental Glossary, pp. 132-55 :—

SARKAR HISAR FIROZA.

1, Agroha; 2, Ahroni; 3, Athkhera; 4, Bhangiwál; 5, Púnián; 6, Bharaugi; 7, Barwála; 8, Bahttu; 9, Birwa; 10, Bhatner; 11, Tuhána; 12, Tusham; 13, Jínd; 14, Jamálpur; 15, Hisár; 16, Dhátrat; 17, Sirsa; 18, Sheorám; 19, Sidhmukh; 20, Swáni; 21, Shanzdeh Dehát; 22, Fatehábád; 23, Guhána; 24, Khanda; 25, Mihún; 26, Hánsi.

There are twenty-seven *maháls* in this *Sarkár* (Hisár being counted as two), and four *dastúrs*—Haveli Hisár Firoza, Guhána, Mahan, and Sirsa. There are, however, several *parganas* excluded from the *dastúr* list, for what reason does not appear.

Of these *maháls*, those which do not retain their old name in our territory are numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, and 24.

2. Ahroni is partly in Ratiya and partly in Fatehábád. The historians of Taimúr point out its position, by saying it is on the road from Fatehábád to Tuhána. The place was burnt and pillaged by the conqueror, merely because the inhabitants did not come out to pay their respects. Ahroni has now reverted to its original name of Alurwan, whereas in *Sarkár* Chanár Ahirwára, which derived its name from the same tribe, has now been corrupted into Ahrora.

3. Athkhera is under the Rája of Jínd, and is known now by the name of Kasonan.

4. Bhángiwál, so called from the tribe of Játs which inhabited it, is the old name of Darba, in which place the officers of the Rája of Bikáner built a fort, and thenceforward it came to be considered the chief town of a *pargana*.

5. Púnián, called also after a tribe of Játs, is in Bikáner, but is now included in another *pargana*.

6. Bharaugi is also in Bikáner.

8. Bahttu is partly in Fatehábád and partly in Darba. Bahttu Khás is in the former *pargana*.

9. Birwa is in the protected Sikh territory.

10. Bhatner. The old town of Bhatner is in Bikáner, but part of the *pargana* is now included in Ràniya.

13. Jínd gives name to one of the protected Sikh States.

14. Jamálpur is included in the late cession from Patiála. The old town of Jamálpur is near Tuhána.

16. Dhátrat was in Jínd, but is now in British territory.

18. Sheorám is in the Bágar country, in the *jágír* of Nawáb Amír Khán. Two-thirds of Sheorám are now in Luháru, the remainder in Dádri.

19. Sidhmukh is in Bikáner.

21. Shanzdeh Dehát or Kariát (*i.e.*, the sixteen villages) is included in Ratiya Tuhána, amongst the late cessions from Patiála. The *iláka* is generally known by the name of Garhi Ráo Ahmad. I have heard it stated that it is in Jínd, and not in Ratiya Tuhána.

24. Khánda is in Jínd.

To these may be added 25, which is probably Maham in Rohtak. 26 is of course the modern Hánsi.

The modern *parganas* are—

1 Bahal.	3 Ratiya.
2 Ràniya.	4 Darba.

Bahal was originally in Swáni, from which it was separated in A.D. 1758 by Jawáni Singh, a Rájpút, who built a mud fort at Bahal, and maintained possession of a few neighbouring villages.

Ràniya was in Bhatner. The old name of the village was Rajabpur. The Ráni of Ráo Anúp Singh, Rathaur, took up her abode here, built a mud fort, and changed the name of Rajabpur to Ràniya, which it has since retained.

Ratiya is now included in one *pargana* with Tuhána. It was composed of villages from Ahroni, Jamálpur, and Shanzdeh Kariát.

Darba.—See Bhangiwál.

Another table, somewhat differing from Sir H. Elliot's, is given by the Settlement Officer, as showing the territorial division under the Muhmmadans. He does not say whence it was obtained, but it is reproduced, as it stands, the spelling only being modified, for the sake of uniformity.

No.	Name of *pargana* or *mahal*.	Name of tribe who owned the *mahals*.	Remarks showing the changes which have since taken place in these *mahals*.
1	Agroha	Jatu Rajputs and Jats	Now in Fatehabad *tahsil* jurisdiction.
2	Aharwan	Gujars and Jats	Do.
3	Bahttu	Jats	Do.
4	Fatehabad	Rajputs, Jat and Gujars	Do.
5	Hisar (*alias* Habeli)	Do.	*Tahsil* Hisar.
6	Barwas	Do.	Do.
7	Swani	Do. Jatu	Do.
8	Tusham	Do. do. and Jats	*Tahsil* Bhiwani.
9 10	Kairu Hansi	Do. do.	*Tahsil* Hansi.
11	Barwala	Sayads, Banias & Malukzadaks	*Tahsil* Barwala.
12	Tuhana	Pathans and Lahanies	Do.
13	Jamalpur	Tunwar Rajputs and Jats	Do.

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No.	Name of *pargana* or *mahal*.	Name of tribe who owned the *mahals*.	Remark showing the changes which have since taken place in these *mahals*.
14	Shanzdeh Dehat (16 villages).	Tunwar Rajputs and Jats ..	*Tahsil* Barwala near Bahuna, Kheri, Raien and other villages.
15	Sirsa	Joean Rajputs	In a separate district, Sirsa.
16	Dhatrat	Jats and Pathans	Do. Karnal.
17	Khanda	Jats	Do. Do.
18	Guhana	Jats, Sapaidars and Palasians	Do. Rohtak.
19	Mehun	Tunwar Rajputs and Jats ..	Some villages of this *pargana* now belong to Hisar and some to Rohtak district. Mehun Khas belongs to the latter district.
20	Bhyniwal (Bhangiwal ?)	Rajputs and Rathaurs	Some villages appertain to the Hisar and Sirsa districts, the principal portion to the Bikaner *iláka*.
21	Punian	Jats	In Bikaner.
22	Bharinji	Rathaurs, Rajputs and Jats ..	Do.
23	Bhatner	Do. do.	Do.
24	Sidmukh	Rathaurs and Rajputs	Do.
25	Sheoram	Jats	Granted by the British to Nawab of Luharu.
26	Jind	Jatu Rajputs and Sayads	Belongs to the Raja of Jind.
27	Athkhera (8 villages) ..	Tunwar Rajputs and Jats ..	Do. to the Patiala *iláka*.

In the early years of the 18th century, we find Hisár under the rule of Nawáb Sháhdád Khán of Kasúr (1707—1737). In his time the condition of the people and country is said to have been one of considerable prosperity. This, however, was not destined to last for long. In Sambat 1818 (A. D. 1761) Hariána was held in *jágír* by Rukn-ul-daula, minister to Farrukhsher, who made over the great part of it to Faujdár Khán, the Nawáb of Farakhnagar in Gurgáon, during whose time the country was first ravaged by Nádir Sháh, and then distracted by the inroads of the Sikhs, who were at this time making themselves masters of a large tract south of the Satlaj. At the same time the Bhattís, a turbulent Rájpút tribe, who have given the name of Bhattiána to a large tract of country now mostly included in the Sirsa district, began to make themselves formidable to the north. The history of the latter portion of the century is one record of confusion and bloodshed. Hariána was the battle-field on which met the Marahtás from the south, the Sikhs from the east, and the Bhattís from the north. The whole was nominally subject to the Marahta power, before which the Mughal empire of Dehli had melted away, but the real masters of the greater portion were the Sikhs and Bhattís.

The Bhattís.

The Bhattís at this period were a pastoral race, fierce and restless in their habits, and impatient of any control. They were little more than a band of robbers; but their boldness, the rapidity of their movements, and the savage character of their country, saved them from being crushed by their powerful neighbours of Patiála and Jínd, whom they continually irritated by their raids. They lived for the most part in open villages, or wandered about with their flocks in search of pasture. A few towns, or rather fortified villages, were scattered through the waste, which the Bhattí tribes made their rendezvous on the approach of danger. These were Fatehábád, Sirsa, Rániya and Abohar.* Rája Amar Singh, of

* Griffin's "Rájas of the Punjab," p. 179.

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The Bhattis.

Patiála, more than once invaded their country and stormed their strongholds, but the reluctant submission of the chiefs lasted scarcely a moment beyond the withdrawal of the Patiála troops; and after the death of Amar Singh in 1781 they completely recovered their independence, and retained it thenceforth, almost without interruption, until their final subjugation by British arms.

The *san chalísa* famine.

To complete the ruin inaugurated by these constant struggles, nature lent her aid in the great famine of 1783, known as the *Chalísa Kál* or famine of *san chálís* (1840 of the *Sambat* era), by which the whole country was depopulated. The year previous had been dry and the harvest poor, but in 1783 it entirely failed. The country was depopulated, the peasants abandoning their villages, and dying by thousands of disease and want.* In the neighbourhood of Hánsi only, the inhabitants held their own, but even here the smaller villages were deserted by their inhabitants, who took refuge in the larger villages, until the severity of the famine should be passed. In other parts of the district none remained who had the strength to fly. No reliable statistics of the mortality are extant, but there can be no doubt that the people suffered terribly. Some died helplessly in their villages, others fell exhausted on the way towards the south and east, where they thronged in search of food and employment. Nor was the mortality confined to the inhabitants of the district, for thousands of fugitives from Bikáner flocking into Hariána perished in the vain endeavour to reach Dehli and the Jamna. The price of the commonest food grains rose to five and six seers per rupee. Fodder for cattle failed utterly, and the greater part of the agricultural stock of the district perished. But for the berries found in the wild brushwood, the distress would have been even greater. Stories are told of parents devouring their children; and it is beyond a doubt that children were during this fatal year gladly sold to any one who would offer a few handfuls of grain as their price. The rains of the previous year had failed entirely, and this year too it was not until September that a drop fell. The heat of the summer was intense, and all through July and August the people looked in vain for relief. At last, in the month of *Asauj* (the latter part of September and beginning of October) copious rain fell here and throughout the province. There were not many left to turn the opportunity to account, and the few who were found in the district were for the most part immigrants from Bikáner, who had been unable, after crossing the border, to penetrate further eastward. These, however, seized upon the deserted fields and cultivated patches here and there. The result was a spring harvest in 1784 of more than ordinary excellence. The country gradually became re-peopled, but principally from the west, comparatively few of the original inhabitants returning to seek their old homes. Many who did return, found their fields cultivated by recent immigrants. In some cases the immigrants were ousted; in others they submitted to pay a quit rent to the former proprietors. The district has been re-colonized, but it cannot be said that the traces of the famine are yet lost. The

* Griffin's "Rájas of the Punjab," pp. 57 and 178.

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The *san chalisa* famine.

present parched and dried up appearance of the country is popularly said to date from the disastrous effects of the drought of 1783; the fatal year is the era from which every social relation of the people dates. Few villages have a history which goes back uninterruptedly to a period before the famine, and there probably is not one which does not date its present form of tenure from the time when cultivation was resumed.

George Thomas.

In 1795, the adventurer, George Thomas,* took possession of Hánsi and Hisár. He was an Englishman of some tact and courage, who had come to India in 1781, and had wandered about the country, seeking his fortune for several years, till he was taken into the service of the celebrated Zebun Nisan Begam, more commonly known as the Begam Samru of Sardhána. In 1782, for some misconduct, he was reduced in rank, and left her service in disgust for that of the Marahta Apa Khandi Ráo, a relative of Mádhoji Sindhia, and master of the Jhajjar, Dádri and Nárnol territory. Thomas raised troops for the Marahtás, and instructed them, as well as he was able, in the European system of drill; and in return the district of Jhajjar was assigned to him as a military fief. He built a fort, which he named Georgegarh, a name which by the people was corrupted into Jaházgarh. When Báwa Ráo, nephew of Apa Khandi Ráo, succeeded his uncle, Thomas asserted his independence, seized Hánsi and Hisár, and began to encroach upon the neighbouring Sikh States. Before the close of 1799, he had extended his authority over all the Hisár, Hánsi and Sirsa territory, and a great part of Rohtak. Even the Bhattís paid him a nominal allegiance, though Thomas made no effort to interfere directly with the authority of the Bhatti chiefs over their respective clans. By this time, however, the adventurer, being compelled to resort to constant raids as the only means of supporting his numerous army, had made himself so obnoxious to the Sikh chieftains of the Cis-Satlaj States that, unable themselves to reduce him, they at last in 1801 combined to send an embassy to the French General of Sindhia's army at Dehli, with a prayer for assistance against their common enemy. General Perron received the embassy with conspicuous cordiality. The increasing power of George Thomas had roused in him feelings at once of jealousy and alarm; and, rejoicing in the opportunity of suppressing a rival, whose power, if not checked in time, might eclipse his own, he furnished a force under one of his Lieutenants, Louis Bourquin, to act with the Sikh allies. At first Thomas gained a slight success, but on the arrival of reinforcements from Dehli, he was compelled to retire to Hánsi. Here he was surrounded, and after an obstinate defence, surrendered. Abandoning all his conquests, he retired into British territory, never again disturbing the peace of the Cis-Satlaj States. These events occurred in 1802.

The establishment of British rule.

With the remainder of the Dehli territory, Hisár passed nominally under British rule after the victories of Lord Lake over the Marahtás in the following year. But the new owners of the country, either from ignorance of its value, or from sheer apathy, took no steps for many years even to define the borders of their

* Griffin's "Rajás of the Punjab," p. 81.

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The establishment of British rule.

acquisitions. The strip of country extending from Bhiwáni, in a direct line to the north-west as far as the banks of the Satlaj, and now composing the districts of Hisár and Sirsa, was left a prey to the depredations of the Sikhs and Bhattís. The right of the British Government, indeed, was not allowed to lapse. A military outpost was maintained at Hánsi, and a series of native Governors, or *názims*, were appointed to the charge of Hariána, including Rohtak. The successive *názims* were Mirza Iliás Beg, Nawáb Muín-ud-dín Khán, Ahmad Bakhsh Khán of Luháru, and Abdul Samed of Dujána, who had his head-quarters at Rohtak. For five years confusion reigned supreme. The first *názim* was killed in a skirmish with the Bhattís. The second, the third and the fourth, after short incumbencies, successively resigned the hopeless task of Government. From 1808 to 1810, apparently, there was no Governor. Meanwhile a Nawáb Zabta Khán and Nawáb Khán Bahádar Khán, chiefs of the Bhattis, were masters of the situation, and at last proclaimed their independence. The former of the chiefs resided at Sirsa, the latter at Fatehábád, but they had spread their depredations in every direction. At last, in 1810, a force was sent under a British officer to restore order. Bahádar Khán was overpowered and expelled the country, while the tract of Fatehábád, which he had held in possession, was for the first time brought under the British Government.* Zabta Khán gave himself up, swore fealty to the British Government, and was confirmed in his possession of Rániya and Sirsa. In 1818, however, raids were made upon Fatehábád, with the connivance of Zabta Khán, and again a British force was sent to restore order. This time Zabta Khán's estates were confiscated, and the whole territory, now known as the Sirsa district, came under British rule.

Disputes with the Sikh States.†

During these fifteen years, from 1803 to 1818, while the English had paid no attention whatever to the state of the border, the Sikh chiefs had not been idle. Seeing that the time would come when the British would appreciate the value of their acquisitions, they steadily laboured, by gradual encroachments, to manufacture the strongest possible claims to as large a portion as they could annex without opposition. The overthrow of the Bhattis in 1818 removed the last barrier to the inroads of Patiála; and at once all along the western border of Sirsa and Hisár, the encroachments grew more and more systematic. The notice of Government was drawn to the unsettled state of the border in 1818 and again a few years later, but it was not until 1835, when Sir C. Metcalfe was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, and Mr. William Fraser, Resident at Dehli, that it was determined to bring the matter to a settlement. The Collector of the district, Mr. Ross Bell, was selected for the duty, and certain principles were laid down for his guidance. These were, that whatever belonged to Patiála at the time of British conquest of Hariána in 1803 should be adjudged to that State, and whatever

* Griffin's "Rájás of the Panjab," p. 180.

† The following account of the disputes with Patiála is abridged from pages 80-196 of Griffin's "Rájás of the Punjab."

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belonged to the Government which the English had superseded, should be adjudged to the latter. With regard to the district of Fatehábád and the portion of the Bhattí country conquered in 1810, and to the remaining portion of that country conquered in 1818, the same principle was to hold good, and the *status* of those years to be maintained, the Sikhs retaining all that they held in these two portions of country, respectively, prior to 1810 and 1818. Mr. Bell's report bears date 15th September, 1836. His conclusions may be summarized as follows:—Hariána, including the Bhattí territory (or Bhatiána) was made up of 19 districts, all of which were nominally subject to the Marahtás in 1803: Beri, Rohtak, Maham, Hánsi, Hisár, Agroha, Barwála, Siwáni, Bahal, Aharwán, Fatehábád, Sirsa, Rániya, Bhatner, Safidon, Dhátrat, Jamálpur, Tuhána and Kassuhán. Of these, the first 10 were considered by Mr. Bell to have passed into British possession from the Marahtás in 1803, and were at once adjudged to the English Government. Sirsa, Rániya and Fatehábád required subsequent reconquest from the Bhattís, and the question of the right to these was to be decided according to the status of 1810 and 1818. Bhatner never came under British rule, and was not included in the present controversy. It now forms an integral portion of Rájpútána. Safidon and Dhátrat had been made over to Bhág Singh of Jínd by the Marahtás, and were accordingly adjudged to that State. Jamálpur, Tuhána and Kassuhán, together with the forts of Badrikri and Kanhauri, alone remained for adjudication. Of districts affected by the conquest of 1803, Kassuhán originally belonged to Patiála. It was wrested from him by George Thomas in 1798, and from George Thomas in turn by General Perron in 1802; but on the cessation of hostilities, was again made over to Patiála. This tract was accordingly adjudged to Patiála. A strip of country adjoining Kassuhán, and known as the Gorakpur *iláka*, which had been in turn held by Thomas and Bourquin, and had in 1803 been made over to three chiefs by the British, was claimed by the Rája of Patiála, on the strength of four letters from General Perron ordering it to be made over to him. As, however, there was no evidence of a transfer of possession from Bourquin to Patiála, Mr. Bell rejected the claim. The forts of Badrikri and Kanhauri were adjudged to Patiála, on the same grounds as the Kassuhán district. Jamálpur and Tuhána were in the possession of Patiála at the time of Mr. Bell's investigation, but it was clear that that State could not have acquired possession prior to 1809, for they were in the hands of the Marahtás in 1803, and the Bhattís held territory till 1809, which intervened between them and the Patiála frontier. These Mr. Bell adjuged to the English Government. Tuhána is included in the present Barwála *tahsíl*.

There remained for consideration the effect of the reconquest of Fatehábád, Sirsa and Rániya in 1870 and 1818. In Fatehábád Mr. Bell found 25 villages in the possession of Patiála and 21 in possession of Kaithal. Rája Amar Singh of Patiála had conquered Fatehábád, Sirsa and Rániya from the Bhattís, but the famine of 1783 having completely devastated the country, the Bhattís recovered possession in 1784, and retained it until subdued by the British.

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The possession of the Sikh chiefs in Fatehábád dated accordingly, from a period subsequent to the conquest in 1809, and the district was adjudged to the English Government. Sirsa, in the same manner, was in the possession of the Bhattís until 1818, and though in 1836 the whole was in the possession of the Sikh States of Patiála, Kaithal and Nábha, their claims were rejected, except as to four villages. In Rániya, the Sikh possession was ascertained to date from 1821, subsequent to the conquest of the Bhattís, and the claims of the Chiefs were absolutely rejected.

This decision having given to the British Government a tract more than a hundred miles long and from ten to twenty miles broad, a large part of it, including Sirsa, Rániya and Abohar, was separated from Hisár and formed into a new district, which was administered by an officer bearing the title of Superintendent of Bhattiána, subordinate to the Political Agent at Ambála. The Government, however, while accepting Mr. Bell's conclusions as generally correct, declared itself willing to take a liberal view of any doubtful points; and the Court of Directors at home, adopting a still more lenient line of argument, sent out directions which ultimately led to the re-opening of the whole question. The position taken by the Court of Directors was the less called for by reason of the fact that the Patiála and other Sikh Chiefs had forfeited by their conduct all claim to consideration. The Rája of Patiála had refused to acknowledge the right of Mr. Bell to make enquiries; he had forbidden the cultivators of the disputed villages to give any information as to the time when they were settled: he had thrown every obstacle in Mr. Bell's way, and had thwarted him to the best of his power. The fact was that the Chiefs, being in possession of the whole of the disputed land, could only lose by the enquiry, and they resolved to protract the struggle to the utmost. Mr. Bell, however, received orders to decide on such evidence as he could obtain. He did so, with the results already detailed. But the remonstrances of Patiála had their effect on the Government at home, and on 1st January, 1840, instructions were issued to Mr. Conolly to effect some sort of compromise, not in any way surrendering the principle which had been originally laid down, but pressing it against the Sikhs less rigorously. Mr. Conolly submitted his report in May of the same year. He proposed to give up the most valuable portions of the Hisár district, lying principally in the neighbourhood of the Ghaggar, and his proposals were accepted by the Government of the North-West Provinces. The following tabular statement shows the financial result of Mr. Conolly's decision as far as the Hisár district was concerned:—

	No.	Cultivation in acres.	Total area in acres.	Approximate annual value, in Rs.
Villages to be restored ...	119	99,403	272,415	90,000
Villages to be retained ...	147	68,788	255,623	60,000
Total ...	266	168,191	528,038	1,50,000

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Disputes with the Sikh States.

Mr. Conolly reported also upon the Bhattiána or Sirsa frontier. Here he was inclined to give up forty or fifty villages; but the want of an accurate map prevented him from making definite proposals. The Mahárája of Patiála, though he had obtained so much, still with characteristic obstinacy, held out, and asserted his right to the whole tract. On receiving, however, a peremptory warning that he must either accept what Mr. Conolly gave or nothing, he came to his senses, and consented to take over the villages assigned to him in Hisár, and was paid their revenue, less 20 per cent. for the cost of management, from the time they had been in English possession. This final transfer was made in 1842. The adjustment of the Bhattiána border was postponed, pending a survey of the country. This being completed, a report, based upon the scheme suggested by Mr. Conolly, was drawn up in 1842, recommending the restoration of 42 villages to Patiála. No action, however, was taken upon this report. The Rája again and again protested against what he considered a deprivation of territory. The Sikh War of 1846, followed by the transfer of the Political Agency to Lahore, and then the second Sikh War and the annexation of the Punjab, combined to postpone a settlement of the question, and it was not until 1856 that final orders were passed. In that and the preceding year the matter was taken up by Mr. G. Barnes, Commissioner of the Cis-Satlaj States, who proposed the restoration of 20 villages only, urging that the offer of 42 villages, made in accordance with Mr. Conolly's proposal, had been rejected by Patiála, and had fallen to the ground. The Punjab Government, however, supported by the Imperial authorities, decided that Mr. Ross Bell's decision having once been re-opened, and Mr. Conolly's award endorsed by the Government, it was necessary to abide by the latter. Government, accordingly, in July 1856, directed 41 villages to be given to the Rája, with arrears of revenue from 1843 to 1856. This arrangement, with the exception of the substitution of a few villages for others, was shortly afterwards carried out. Twenty-six villages were made over by the Superintendent of Bhattiána, and five villages, yielding a revenue equal to that of the remainder, were transferred by the Bhadaur Sardárs, who received as compensation an assignment on the revenues of Government villages. Thus ended this long dispute, memorable on account of its intricacy, and the magnitude of the interests at stake. The origin was in 1803 and its conclusion in 1856, every step being marked by importunity or obstinacy on one side and concession after concession upon the other. The pertinacity of the Sikh almost deserved success; and, if the English Government obtained far less than was its clear right, it could at least afford to be magnanimous.

Administrative arrangements.

During the early years of British rule, the whole of Hariána was managed by a "Superintendent," under the orders of the Political Agent at Dehli, who was also Commissioner of the Dehli territory. The first separation of the Dehli territory into districts took place in in 1819.* By this arrangement the sub-divisions of Hánsi and Hisár, together with Sirsa, Rohtak and

* See Dehli Gazetteer.

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Administrative arrangements.

Pánipat (now in Karnál), were included in one district, called the "northern" district (*Zila Shimáli*). In 1820, Hisár and Hánsi, together with Sirsa and the remainder of the present district, except Bhiwáni, were constituted into a separate jurisdiction, having its civil head-quarters at Hisár. Sirsa was detached in 1837, after Mr. Ross Bell's adjudication upon the frontier, and placed under a separate officer styled the Superintendent of Bhattiána. In 1861 the district of Hisár attained its present proportions by the addition of the Bhiwáni sub-division. Meanwhile the Dehli territory had been transferred to the Punjab, and divided into two divisions, having their head-quarters respectively at Dehli and Hisár. The Hisár division contained at first the districts of Hisár, Rohtak, Sirsa and Jhajjar. The last was, however, soon abolished, part being ceded to the Sikh States and the remainder absorbed into Rohtak.

The Mutiny of 1857.

During the Mutiny, this district, as well as that of Sirsa, was for a time wholly lost to British rule. Up to this time a cantonment had been maintained at Hánsi; and in 1857, soon after the outbreak at Dehli, the troops stationed there, consisting principally of a force called the Hariána Light Infantry, threw off their allegiance, and all Europeans were either murdered or driven out as fugitives. Added to this, the Bhattís rose, under their hereditary chiefs, and their example was followed by the greater portion of the Muhammadan population. These wild tribes, reverting to their ancient habits on the removal of the strong hand of English rule, formed plundering bands and ravaged the country. Before the close of the summer, however, and before the fall of Dehli, a force of Punjab levies, under General Van Cortlandt, crossed the Satlaj, and, being joined by contingents from the chiefs of Bikáner and Patiála, fought and won several actions with the insurgents in Hisár, as well as in Sirsa and Rohtak, dispersed them utterly, and recovered the country to British rule. On the restoration of order, the civil and criminal courts were re-opened upon the Punjab system, and the district was administered by Punjab officers. In the following year, with the remainder of the Dehli territory, it was formally annexed to this province.

The famine of 1860-61.

In 1860-61 Hisár suffered, in common with the neighbouring districts, from a terrible famine. Little information is available as to details; but it was reported that 192 human beings and 38,000 cattle died of starvation, and that 21,400 souls and 47,500 cattle fled the district. These numbers probably fall far short of the truth.

The famine of 1869-70.

The district of Hisár suffered more than any other in the whole province from the famine of 1869-70. Situated on the border of the Bikáner desert, it shares many of its characteristics. Thus distress was felt here very early, and as early as August, 1868, foreigners from the neighbouring independent States came in for food and work. Relief works were sanctioned in October, 1868, when the accounts were already gloomy in the extreme. The *kharíf* and grass crop had both entirely failed; the latter more completely than even in 1860-61. The tanks had all dried up, the

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The famine of 1869-70.

wells in many places had become brackish, and the inhabitants had no choice but to leave their villages and seek food and pasture elsewhere; while the numbers of people flocking in from Rájpútána, where affairs were still more gloomy, added to the complication. Government sanctioned advances, first of Rs. 30,000 and then without limit; and private subscriptions were collected to the amount of Rs. 10,000, which was supplemented by a similar grant from Government. In January the local subscriptions, with the Government equivalent, were found sufficient to meet actual requirements. Relief-houses were established, where the infirm received food, cooked or uncooked, and public works were in progress, giving employment to all able-bodied persons who required it. Up to the 20th of February, 106,808 men and 126,970 women and children had received relief, and 80 poor-houses were then open at which food was distributed. During the month of March above 110,000 persons were relieved and about 33,000 were employed, and this average was maintained during the following month; but during May the distress fast increased, the great heat withering up the grass, and the cattle beginning to die in great numbers. Many immigrants from Bikáner again came into the district, and the poor, unable to buy grain, supported themselves on the fruit of the *karíl* which was unwholesome when eaten in any quantities, and the berries of the *jál* or *pílú*. But whether the jungle fruits were wholesome or not, they were the means of saving many lives; for this year of famine, the crop of wild fruit was larger than had been ever before remembered, and during the month of June gave food to many thousand people. But the condition of Hisár, in July, became critical in the extreme. The fruit of the *ber*, which had been the chief support of so many, was now exhausted, while the number of immigrants had largely increased, a stream passing through daily from the south, others returning from the neighbourhood of Dehli to their homes. The people were losing heart, fodder was almost unprocurable, and wheat rose to 11 or 12 seers the rupee. The rain, which fell so generally during the latter part of July, did very temporary good to Hisár. The weekly number relieved had risen on the 17th of July to 40,000, and the mortality was so severe among the cattle that 118,338 had already died. The state of affairs in August will be seen from the following extract from a letter from the Deputy Commissioner:—

"The district is exposed to the first shock of the immigration of the starving population of the Rájpútána States. Considering then that, being always poor, we have no resources left unused; that there will have been no harvest for two years; that for all practical purposes cattle no longer exist in the district; and that we are being inundated by a flood of paupers from Bikáner, Jaipúr, and other States, the calculation which gives three-quarters of the people of the district as the number which will have to be fed by Government, if they are not to starve, does not seem incorrect. Indeed, in saying that one-fourth of the population can do without aid, it is only on the supposition that the canal authorities will afford a reasonable supply of water to the district. It appears then that, in case the *kharíf* fails, there will be some 350,000 people to whom relief must be given. It is in vain to expect that every exertion possible can prevent a fearful mortality. The people are so reduced by

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starvation and want that their bodies are almost rotten; the least blow brings on a festering sore. To use physical force to such is impossible. Many of them are so wild with hunger, and others wish to get more than their share by scrambling, that orders to keep quiet and to wait till the turn of each person comes are quite unheeded, and as soon as the food is brought, a general rush takes place, and the people shove and scramble like so many wild beasts."

Early in September a little rain fell, but prices still rose, wheat selling at $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee; and during the last week of August and the first of September 125,710 persons received relief. But about the 7th of September the abundant rain, so long withheld, fell at last. The worst was now over. The immigrants began to move homewards; the number receiving relief fell to 35,939 during the last week of October, and a final grant of Rs. 4,500 on the 29th of November closed the accounts of the Central Relief Committee with this district, to which it had sent during the year Rs. 35,500. It is said that 300,000 cattle died during this famine in the two districts of Sirsa and Hisár.

Deputy Commissioners since annexation.

The record of district officers before the year 1867 is not forthcoming. Since then the following officers have held charge of the district:—

Colonel T. F. Forster, 1867-80; Mr. M. Macauliffe, 1880-81; Major W. G. Parker, March to October 1881; Mr. Ogilvie, October 1881, to date.

Development since annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II, which gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II, it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Distribution of population.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Table No. V gives separate statistics for each *tahsil* and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II of the Census Report of 1881:—

Percentage of total population who live in villages	Persons	... ...	84·90
	Males	... ...	85·23
	Females	... ...	84·51
Average rural population per village	...	... ...	686
Average total population per village and town	...	... ...	799
Number of villages per 100 square miles	...	... ...	18
Average distance from village to village, in miles	...	... ...	2·53
Density of population per square mile of	Total area	Total population	143
		Rural population	121
	Cultivated area	Total population	278
		Rural population	236
	Culturable area	Total population	154
		Rural population	131
Number of resident families per occupied house	Villages	... ...	1·47
	Towns	... ...	1·50
Number of persons per occupied house	Villages	... ...	7·03
	Towns	... ...	6·22
Number of persons per resident family	Villages	... ...	4·79
	Towns	... ...	4·16

Migration and birth-place of population.

Table No. VI shows the principal districts and States with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by *tahsils*. Further details will be found in Table No. XI and in supplementary Tables C. to H. of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II of Chapter III of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 112,874, of whom 62,420 are males and 50,474 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the Punjab is 68,706, of whom 25,105 are males and 43,601 females. The figures given on the opposite page show the general distribution of the population by birth-place.

Proportion per mille of total population.

	Gain.	Loss.
Persons ...	224	136
Males ...	229	92
Females ...	188	188

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Statistical

Migration and birth-place of population

Born in	Proportion per mille of resident population.								
	Rural Population.			Urban Population.			Total Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
The district ...	777	801	788	734	686	711	772	782	776
The province ...	855	927	888	871	861	868	857	917	885
India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Asia ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

The following remarks on the migration to and from Hisár are taken from the Census Report:—

"The only tracts besides Rohtak which march with Hisár are the Native States, Rájpútána, and Sirsa. From the two first it has received a large surplus of population, which is a natural result of the introduction of canal irrigation and the great development of the Hisár district under our rule. The Sirsa district, however, has practically been populated since we received it, and here the movement of population has been in the other direction. Hisár lies between the fertile districts of Karnál and Rohtak on the east, and the far less fertile Native States and Rájpútána on the other three sides, and it has given to the former and taken from the latter. The low proportion of males shows that the migration in the case of Rohtak and Karnál is chiefly reciprocal. The same test shows that the emigration, except to Sirsa, is largely of the same type. The moderate proportion of males (neither as high as in temporary nor as low as in reciprocal migration) among the immigrants from Sirsa, the Native States and Rájpútána, and the emigrants to Sirsa, shows how largely these movements are permanent. A part of the movement eastwards was probably due to drought which drove the cattle towards the river and canal in search of pasture. Much of the immigration dates from the famine of *Sambat* 1840, when a large portion of the district was almost wholly deserted by its inhabitants."

The tide of immigration to which the district owes its population has now ceased, all available land having been taken up. But in seasons of drought and scarcity, and these are all too frequent, numbers of the poorer classes from beyond the border flock into British territory in search of food and employment. With the return of prosperous seasons, however, they find their way back to their homes in Bikáner. As a counterpoise to these immigrations in years of scarcity, numbers of the poor, principally Chamárs, Pachchádas and Ahírs, migrate from the district towards Dehli, Ambála and the Satlaj, in search of employment. But instead of remaining, as a few years ago they would have done, in any place where they might find work, they have now become more settled and sufficiently wedded by ties of association to their homes, to return again as soon as a good season gives a prospect of better times.

Increase and decrease of population

The figures in the statement given at the top of the next page show the population of the district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1853, 1868, and 1881. The first of these was—

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Density per square mile.
Actuals.	1853 ...	330,852	183,211	147,641	100
	1868 ...	484,681	266,847	217,834	137
	1881 ...	504,183	272,267	231,916	143
Percentages.	1868 on 1853	146·5	145·7	147·5	137
	1881 on 1868	104·0	102·0	106·5	105

Unfortunately the boundaries of the district have changed so much since the Census of 1853 that it is impossible to make a really accurate comparison. The area has increased since that date, and the real increase in population is smaller than would appear from the figures. It will be seen that the annual increase of population per 10,000 since 1868 has been 15 for males, 48 for females, and 30 for persons, at which rate the male population would be doubled in 448·3 years, the female in 143·8 years, and the total population in 228·4 years. Supposing the same rate of increase to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be, in hundreds—

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1881	504,2	272,3	231,9	1887	513,5	274,8	238,7
1882	505,7	272,7	233,0	1888	515,0	275,2	239,9
1883	507,3	273,1	234,2	1889	516,6	275,7	241,0
1884	508,8	273,5	235,3	1890	518,1	276,1	242,2
1885	510,3	273,9	236,4	1891	519,7	276,5	243,4
1886	511,9	274,4	237,6				

But it is probable that the rate of increase will be higher than this, as the Census of 1881 was taken at the end of a period of distress which had reduced the population, not only by impairing the fecundity of the people, but also by driving them to move elsewhere in search of pasture or employment. The increase in urban population since 1868 has been smaller than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868 being 102 for urban and 104 for total population. This is probably due to the attraction of the mercantile population to the line of railway. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI.

Tahsil.	*Total population.*		Percentage of population of 1881 on that of 1868.
	1868	1881	
Hisar *	107,442	98,106	[illegible]
Hansi	[illegible]	130,614	103
Bhiwani	104,170	103,556	99
Barwala	63,266	78,549	118
Fatehabad	80,466	93,858	116
Total district *	484,748	504,183	104

Within the district the increase of population since 1868 for the various tahsíls is shown in the margin. On this subject the Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in his report on the District Census of 1881 :—

* These figures do not agree with the published figures of the Census Report of 1868 for whole district. They are taken from the registers in the district office, and are the best figu[res] now available.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

"In the Hisár *tahsíl* there is a decrease of 9,336, which is attributed partly to the large number of deaths from cholera, which occurred in 1879, and partly to the fact of numbers of people having emigrated in consequence of successive dry seasons. In the Bhiwáni *tahsíl* there is a decrease of 614, which is not of sufficient importance to need remark. In the Hánsi *tahsíl* there is an increase in the population of 4,210, which is also comparatively unimportant. In Fatehábád and Barwála *tahsíls* there is an increase of 12,892 and 12,283 respectively, which is attributed to extensive immigration from Bikáner and Patiála territory, and to a considerable increase in the cultivated area. There has been no alteration in the boundaries of the district or of any of the *tahsíls* since 1868."

Births and deaths.

Table No. XI shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years, from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881—the only two years during which births have been recorded in rural districts. The distribution of the total deaths and of the deaths from fever for these five years over the twelve months of the year is shown in Tables Nos. XIA and XIB. The annual birth-rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868, are shown in the margin.

	1880.	1881.
Males	18	21
Females ...	14	18
Persons ...	33	40

The figures below show the annual death-rates per mille since 1868 calculated on the population of that year:—

	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	Average.
Males	9	25	15	19	16	12	17	18	12	12	25	41	21	27	19
Females	8	22	14	18	16	12	16	18	12	12	24	43	20	26	19
Persons	9	24	15	19	16	12	16	18	12	12	25	42	20	27	19

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881, which will be found at page 56 of that report, throw some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death-rates in individual towns as are available, will be found in Table No. XLIV, and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

The figures for age, sex and civil condition are given in great detail in Tables Nos. IV to VII of the Census Report of 1881; while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations, which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics for *tahsíls*. The figures given on the next page show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the Census figures.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

	0–1	1–2	2–3	3–4	4–5	0–5	5–10	10–15	15–20
Persons ...	347	221	195	270	284	1,317	1,258	1,110	903
Males ...	328	205	181	247	273	1,234	1,247	1,164	960
Females ...	369	240	210	297	297	1,413	1,271	1,047	836

	20–25	25–30	30–35	35–40	40–45	45–50	50–55	55–60	over 60
Persons ...	1,013	851	855	468	686	319	519	163	538
Males ...	1,007	866	830	484	643	353	520	187	505
Females ...	1,020	834	884	449	737	280	517	135	577

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin. The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration. In the Census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life was found to be as shown in the margin. The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X, which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age-period. The Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in his Census Report for the district:—

Populations.		Village.	Towns.	Total.
All religions...1	1855 ...	...	...	5,530
	1868 ...	...	...	5,506
	1881 ...	5,421	5,282	5,400
Hindus ...	1881 ...	5,431	5,308	5,414
Sikhs ...	1881 ...	5,665	5,408	5,547
Jains ...	1881 ...	5,300	4,862	5,090
Musalmáns ...	1881 ...	5,384	5,226	5,358

Year of life.	All religions.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.
0-1	957	938	1,020
1-2	998	997	1,000
2-3	986	970	1,037
3-4	1,026	...	...
4-5	925	...	...

"The considerable number of single adult males is due to the fact that the lower castes, such as Játs, Gújars, Ahírs, &c., are poor; and as it is customary among those castes for the parents of the girl to require the payment of a considerable sum of money by the bridegroom before a marriage can be effected, it is necessary that a man should acquire the means of paying for his wife before he can afford to marry, and hence marriage amongst these classes is either put off to a late age, or the men remain unmarried; while husbands are found for the women amongst the more wealthy people of neighbouring States. The castes among which *karewá* is permitted are the Játs, Vishnoís, Kahárs, Gújars, Ahírs, Málís, Dogars, Ráíns and Luhárs, and these classes usually marry at a mature age. Among these castes too, it is customary to take money for the daughters, while the Rájpúts, on the other hand, give large presents of clothes and jewelry with their daughters. The Vishnoís differ from the others as regards *karewá* marriages, in that such marriages can only be contracted with a woman of the same caste, whereas amongst the other castes named above, *karewá* marriages may be contracted with a stranger, should there not be a woman of the same caste available."

Chapter III, B.

Religious and Social Life.

Infirmities.

Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers in the district for each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the age and religion of the infirm.

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.
Insane	4	3
Blind	48	59
Deaf and dumb ...	9	6
Leprous	5	...

European and Eurasian population.

The figures given below show the composition of the Christian population and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables Nos. IIIA, IX, and XI, of the Census Report for 1881 :—

	Details.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Races of Christian population	Europeans and Americans...	25	16	41
	Eurasians ...	4	4	8
	Native Christians ...	5	1	6
	Total Christians ...	34	21	55
Language.	English ...	31	20	51
	Other European languages...	...	...	...
	Total European languages...	31	20	51
Birth-place.	British Isles ...	7	5	12
	Other European countries...	1	...	1
	Total European countries...	8	5	13

But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part VII of Chapter IV of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy ; and is it certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans.

SECTION B.—RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL LIFE.

Houses.

The dwellings of the country people, as elsewhere, are mere hovels, built generally of mud ; where the soil is not of sufficient consistency for building purposes, a few thatched poles, often without doors, form the only semblance of a house in a native village. The shop-keepers' houses are, as a rule, somewhat superior. In the houses of the poorer classes, a bed (*chárpái*) or two, and a few earthen vessels, form the sole furniture. The better class of peasant proprietor and the village shop-keeper will own a few vessels of brass or copper, but with this exception there will not be found any very great differences in the style of furniture. Houses divided into separate rooms are very rare.

Chapter III, B.

Religious and Social Life.

Dress.

The only peculiarity worthy of note in the dress of the people of the district is, the winter raiment of the Bishnoi women, which consists of a woollen wrap or *orhna* which covers the head and falls below the knee, a boddice or *angarkha* of cotton cloth, and a woollen petticoat called *dhabla*.

Food.

The staple food of the district is spiked millet (*bàjra*) and *moth*. These, in ordinary years, form almost the sole food of the rustic population, except in the canal villages, where wheat and rice are grown. Here even the coarser grains are more commonly consumed by the people themselves, the better kinds being taken to the market. The towns-people, too, and the better class of shop-keepers eat wheat. Vegetables form an important article in the people's diet, while sugar and *ghí* (clarified butter) are retained for great occasions, and only indulged in as a treat. The ordinary time for eating is at about nine or ten in the morning, and eight or nine at night; but there can scarcely be said to be any fixed rule, for the men working in the fields often refresh themselves at odd hours, or take their food whenever they find it most convenient with regard to the exigencies of their daily toil. In a note regarding the food of the people furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879, the average annual consumption of food-grains by a family consisting of a man and wife, two children, and an old person, was estimated to be as shown in the margin.

Grain.	Agricul-turists.	Non-agri-culturists.
	Seers.	Seers.
Bajra ...	1,275	354
Moth ...	255	...
Wheat ...	...	237
Gram ...	...	118
Múng ...	...	158
Urd ...	...	78
Total ...	1,530	945

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Table No. VII shows the numbers in each *tahsíl* and in the whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the Census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII gives similar figures for towns. Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Report of that Census give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindús, are fully discussed in Part I, Chapter IV, of the Census Report. The distribution of every 1,000 of the Musalmán population by sect is shown in the margin. The sects of the Christian population are given in Table No. IIIA of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in

Religion.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total population.
Hindu ...	7,707	7,153	7,624
Sikh ...	40	187	62
Jain ...	38	195	62
Musalman ...	2,215	2,459	2,251
Christian ...	...	6	1

Sect.	Rural population.	Total population.
Sunnis ...	998	998
Shiahs ...	0.3	0.3
Others and unspecified	2.2	1.8

Chapter III, B.

Religious and Social life.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Part VII, Chapter IV, of the Report, so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here. Table No. IX shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Punjab and of their principal sects will be found in Chapter IV of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by *tahsíls* can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII; and regarding the population as a whole, no more detailed information as to locality is available. The Muhammadans are chiefly found in the Fatehábád and Barwála *tahsíls*, where they form more than a third of the whole population.

The Hindu gods most worshipped appear to be Vishnu, Maháddeo, Durga, Ganesh and Sítla; while among the inferior deities, Hanumán comes in for a large share of adoration. He is especially worshipped at Bhiwáni. But perhaps the greatest favourities are Gúga Pír and the frontier saint Sakhi Sarwar Sultán, who is largely worshipped especially near Fatehábád, under the name of Lakhdátá. Both these, though Muhammadan saints, are extensively reverenced by Hindús and Musalmáns alike. The month especially sacred to Gúga Pír is that of Bhádon (August and September). A branch of peacock's feathers bound upon a pole forms the object of adoration at fairs held in his honour. Sir Henry Elliot gives an interesting account of this saint, from which the following is abridged:—

"The local tradition respecting him is that he was the son of a Chauhán Rájpút, called Vachá, according to some; according to others, Jewar, whose wife Bachal, a Túar, produced him, after being long barren, at the kind intercession of Gorakhnáth. There is a clan of Musalmán Chauháns even now resident in the neighbourhood of his tomb; the Gúgáwats of the desert are descended from him, and the Gúgadeo-ka-thal is called after his name. His territory extended from Hánsi to the Garra (Ghara), and his capital was Mehera on that river. In a quarrel about land he killed his two brothers, on which account he drew down upon himself the anger of his mother. To escape here imprecations, he fled to the *jangals*, and there wished that the earth might open and swallow him up, but a voice from heaven declared that he could not have the satisfaction of being buried alive, horse and all, unless he uttered the *Kalema* and became a Musalmán. He appears to have had no difficulty in doing this, upon which the earth opened before him, and he leaped into its bosom. His claims to saintship are not very distinct. He is said to have been a contemporary of Pirthí Rája, and to have fought with desperate valour against the Muhammadans; but there is more reason to suppose that he must have contended with the earlier Ghaznivide monarchs, for several favourite ballads relate how he fell with his forty-five sons and sixty nephews, opposing the great Mahmúd on the banks of the Garra. In the eastern portion of these provinces (the North-West Provinces), where distance overcomes the zeal for pilgrimage, it is usual for the Bhangís to carry round the sacred symbols of the Pír in the month of Bhádon,

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and to raise contributions. The Aggarwála Baniás are particularly sought after on this occasion. Their original emigration from Agroha, beyond Hariána, was no doubt once considered a sufficient reason why the symbols of their illustrious countryman, Gúga, should be paraded before their eyes. But perhaps few in these times have ever thought why the Aggarwálas are supposed to be, more than any other class, especially favourable to Gúga, and the present continuance of the ceremony on the return of the proper season, after all knowledge of its origin has utterly faded from remembrance, shows the marvellous permanence which usages, in themselves puerile, will sometimes attain when they are commemorative of an historical fact."

The goddess Devi is worshipped most commonly under the name of Sítla, or small-pox. Her shrines are found everywhere throughout the district, and are visited with the hope of averting small-pox. The principal shrine is at Dhanána, about 15 miles south of the town of Hánsi. From 1,000 to 1,500 persons attend a yearly fair at this place in the month of Chait (March-April). The Bishnoís are separately described below (pages 37, 38).

Religious gatherings.

The religious gatherings of the district are numerous, but none are frequented by strangers from a distance. Some have been already alluded to. Of the others only the following require notice:—At Hánsi there is a fair known as *Kutab Sháh ka Mela*, held in the month of Sánwan (July-August), and another, called *Mirán Sahib ka Mela*, held in the month of Chait (March-April), but the concourse of people is not large. A fair called *Devi ka Mela* is held half-yearly in the villages of Banbhauri, Umra and Deosar. At Dhanána, a *Sítla Mela* in honor of Devi Sítla (small-pox) is held once a year in the month of Chait (March-April); and at Karmára in the Fatehábád *tahsíl* a fair called *Sheoratri ka Mela* is held in Phágan (February-March). At this gathering Mahádeo is the object of worship. The fair is said to date from the time of Yudishtara. The present temple was erected in 1824 by one Hari Singh of Patiála.

Language.

Table No. VIII shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each *tahsíl* and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881; while in Chapter V of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures. Punjabi is spoken chiefly in the north and Bágri in the south of the district.

Language.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Hindustáni ...	7,849
Bágri ...	1,107
Punjabi ...	1,042
All Indian languages ...	9,999
Non-Indian languages ...	1

Education.

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education as ascertained at the Census of 1881 for each religion and for the total population of each *tahsíl*. The figures for female education are probably very

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Education.

	Education.	Rural population.	Total population.
Males.	Under instruction...	33	63
	Can read and write...	256	386
Females.	Under instruction ...	0·5	1·1
	Can read and write...	0·8	2·2

imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the Census returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and aided schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII.

Details.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians... ...	...	
Native Christians	1	...
Hindús...	695	...
Musalmáns	249	...
Sikhs	...	...
Others	...	...
Children of agriculturists ...	600	...
" of non-agriculturists ...	345	...

The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion and the occupation of their fathers, as it stood in 1881-82, is shown in the margin.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures in the margin show the working of the income tax for the only three years for which details are available; and Table No. XXXIV gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition. The distribution of licenses granted and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82 between towns of over and villages of under 5,000 souls is shown below:—

Assessment.		1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Class I.	Number taxed...	643	530	387
	Amount of tax...	6,307	10,335	3,130
Class II.	Number taxed...	175	112	187
	Amount of tax...	3,571	3,024	2,422
Class III.	Number taxed...	48	111	48
	Amount of tax...	2,581	4,329	1,493
Class IV.	Number taxed...	5	44	3
	Amount of tax...	1,258	2,376	427
Class V.	Number taxed...	1	49	1
	Amount of tax...	3,451	4,958	2,423
Total...	Number taxed...	872	846	626
	Amount of tax...	17,168	25,022	9,895

	1880-81		1881-82.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
Number of licenses ...	293	278	274	273
Amount of fees ...	7,465	3,540	5,835	3,505

But the numbers affected by these taxes are small. It may be said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are

Chapter III, C. Tribes and Castes. Poverty or wealth of the people.

scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce; while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below at pages 44, 45. It is estimated that the ordinary household expenditure of a peasant family in easy circumstances averages from Rs. 8 to 10 per month, while that of a shop-keeper would be as much as Rs. 15 or 20. The ordinary peasant is certainly not so well off as the small shop-keeper, who generally manages to turn a monthly profit at least equal to his expenditure of Rs. 20; while if he is rich enough to turn money-lender, even on the smallest scale, his profits are considerable. It is estimated that in Chak Bágar it would require a holding of 60 acres, or in the Hariána and Náli Chak a holding of 30 acres, to bring in a net income of Rs. 8 to a peasant proprietor. Loans are principally conducted through the village *baniás*, each of whom has his circle of clients in his own and a few neighbouring villages. The rates of interest vary from 12 per cent. per annum to 37½ per cent. It is always calculated monthly. The peasantry are reported to be much in debt.

SECTION C.—TRIBES AND CASTES.

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes.

Table No. IX gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion; while Table No. IXA shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Punjab, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Hisár are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as landowners or by position and influence, are briefly noticed in the following sections; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI of the Census Report for 1881. The Census statistics of caste were not compiled for *tahsíls*, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or sub-divisions had been returned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for districts only. The no statistics showing the local distribution of the tribes and castes are available. The annexed table, taken from the Settlement Report of 1864, shows the distribution of proprietary rights throughout the district among the various tribes, as well as the amount and proportion of revenue paid by each.

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and caste

No.	Tribe.	No. of villages belonging to			Revenue.			Per cent.		Remarks.
		Pure tribes.	Mixed tribes.	Total.	Pure tribes.	Mixed Tribes.	Total	Villages.	Revenue.	
1	Rajput ..	59	44	103	37,707	42,635	80,342	15	19	58 Muhammadan & 45 Hindu villages.
2	Jat ..	141	169	310	62,569	1,56,831	2,10,400	48	51	5 do. the rest do.
3	Pachhada ..	19	11	30	7,914	6,797	14,711	5	4	All Muhammadan.
4	Bania ..	27	10	37	10,459	6,043	16,502	6	4	All Hindu.
5	Vishnoi ..	8	2	10	3 725	1,160	4,885	1	1	Ditto.
6	Christian ..	67	1	68	43,520	33	43,553	10	10	Skinner estate villages.
7	Brahman ..	10	5	15	4,275	2,091	6,366	2	1	All Hindu.
8	Khatri ..	2	..	2	440	..	440	..	..	Ditto.
9	Gushain ..	1	1	2	380	530	910	..	..	Ditto.
10	Gujar ..	6	2	8	2,435	675	8,110	1	1	3 Muhammadan & 5 Hindu.
11	Kumhar ..	1	3	4	280	1,270	1,550	1	..	1 do. & 3 do.
12	Kamboh ..	..	1	1	..	85	85	..	..	Hindu.
13	Mali ..	1	..	1	200	..	200	..	..	Ditto.
14	Rain ..	3	1	4	2,250	250	2,500	1	..	Muhammadan.
15	Dogar ..	3	4	7	750	5,701	6,451	1	1	Ditto.
16	Saiyad ..	3	2	5	620	3,460	4,080	1	1	Ditto.
17	Shaikh ..	1	3	4	660	1,295	1,955	1	..	Ditto.
18	Mughal ..	..	8	8	..	11,290	11,290	..	3	Ditto.
19	Pathan ..	14	2	16	4,320	2,806	7,120	2	2	Ditto.
20	Sukhlambars ..	29	..	29	5,794	..	5,794	5	2	Different tribes who are Sukhlambars.*
	Total ..	395	264	659	1,88,298	2,42,946	4,31,244	..	..	

Note.—25 Rohtak villages are also included in this. This shows all villages and total *jama*.

Játs.

The following are the principal Ját tribes, returned in the Census of 1881 :—

Bainiwál	3,726	Sángwán	2,263
Bágri	872	Ghatiwál	2,392
Bhullar	1,571	Gondal	1,437
Pawánia	7,278	Nain	1,074
Cháhil	1,377	Soran	4,590
Chanhán	677	Kálarwán	3,004
Dallál	1,531	Godára	2,531
Sahráwat	617	Mor	1,249
Sidhu	916	Dulán	1,784

The Játs of Hisár are of two distinct classes—the Deswála or Desi Játs and the Bágri Játs. These classes are included in the Census returns without distinction. The Bágri Játs derive their name from the tract known as Bágar, just beyond the border in Bikáner. They appear at one time, according to Sir H. Elliot's Glossary, to have been a " tribe of great consideration, as we find " a Bágri Ráo mentioned by Chand Bardái as accompanying " Pirthi Rája. They seem to have been originally Rájpúts, but are " now held to be an inferior tribe, and are usually denominated " Játs." The Bágrís are found in the greatest numbers in the western portions of the district, to which they flocked in numbers to take up the lands left deserted after the *chalísa* famine, as soon as the extention of British rule rendered colonization secure. They are good and careful agriculturalists, and make the utmost possible use of the scanty advantages afforded by the inhospitable sands in which their lot is cast. Only a few families have penetrated into the Hánsi and Barwála *tahsíls* as proprietors, but

* For an account of this tenure, see pp. 39, 40.

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Tribes and Castes.
Játs.

as tenants they are not unfrequently met with. The Deswála Játs are to be found principally in the eastern portion of the district, in the *tahsíls* of Hánsi and Barwála. These parts having been less affected by the famine of *san chalísa*, the old proprietary body held their own, clinging through everything to their ancestral lands. The Bágri immigration did not extend, therefore, to this part of the district, and such new settlers as there are were chiefly immigrants from the Sikh States. These Játs, like all their tribe, are hard-working and industrious; they are cultivators *par excellence.* Men and women alike devote themselves to field labour with the most unremitting ardour, the women yielding only to their husbands in such work as involves the employment of bullocks, such as ploughing or drawing water; for they look upon it as improper for a woman to drive a bullock. Most of them are Hindús or Sikhs. The Deswála and Bágri Játs, between them, hold 310 villages in the district out of a total number of 659, and pay 51 per cent. of the total land revenue.

Rájpúts.

The following are the principal Rájpút tribes, returned at the Census of 1881:—

Bhatti			
Bágri	3,775	Játu	4,074
Punwár	5,647	Chauhán	6,910
Túnwár	4,301	Raghbansi	1,615
Joya	6,102	Saroya	1,350
	1,533	Sekra	1,705

The classification of Rájpút tribes in this part of the country is somewhat confused by a peculiar local use of the word Ránghar. Properly speaking, the term denotes Rájpúts who have been converted to Muhammadanism. In Hisár, however, the name is applied indiscriminately to all Rájpúts, both Hindú and Muhammadan.* It is so used in the Settlement Report of 1840, from which one who did not know this peculiar use of the word would gather that the whole Rájpút population belonged to a particular tribe named Ránghar, the truth being that the term locally includes all Rájpúts alike, irrespective of tribal divisions. The officer who conducted the settlement of land revenue in 1860, himself a native, classifies the Rájpúts of the district into two main divisions—Túnwárs and Bhattís. There are, he says, other Rájpút classes to be met with in a few villages, but all are more or less connected with these two classes. The Túnwár Rájpúts apparently once held the whole western portion of the district from Bhiwáni to Agroha, and had extended their possessions as far south as Kanaund. The present representatives of the clan boast of a time when their ancestors were owners of 1,440 villages; now, however, in all this tract, they retain possession of only five or six villages, having been driven from their homes by the *chalísa* famine, and supplanted by the immigration of Bágri Játs from the west. Some members of the tribe acquired in former days the titles of Rái and Rána, and during the Mutiny of 1857 the holders of these titles at once revived their pretentions and declared their independence. In the eastern portion of the district the Túnwárs held their own throughout

*The term Ránghar never denotes any particular tribe. See Races, North-West Provinces (Beame's), I. p. 4.

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Tribes and Castes.

The Bhattis.

the famine. The Rájpút of Hisár is described as indolent, and extravagant in his habits. He makes a good soldier, but a most indifferent cultivator, while his real *forte* lies in cattle-lifting.

The Bhatti Rájpúts are of the Yadúbansi stock, and trace their descent from the same Jaisal who is the ancestor, by a left-handed marriage, of the Ját Sikh Rájás of Patiála, Jínd and Nábha. Jaisal is said to be the son of one Rasálu, a descendant of Bhatti, or Bháti, a Gadbaun Rájpút, who at some distant period emigrated from Mathra to this part of the country. Jaisal raised himself to a position of some importance, and became the founder of the city and State of Jaisalmer in Rájpútána. He is said, however, to have been expelled from his newly founded State* towards the end of the 12th century, and to have settled in Hariána. His grandson, whose name is variously spelt Jumra or Jandra, had 21 sons, the ancestors of 21 tribes. Among other places, Jandra founded the town of Abohar in Sirsa, and there was born Dhúm, the ancestor of the Bhatti chiefs, with whom the English came in contact in 1810 and 1818. About a hundered years after the expulsion of Jaisal from Jaisalmer, in 1285, Bersi, the son or grandson of Dhúm, seized the celebrated fort of Bhatner. Whether or no this fort took its name from the Bhatti tribe is a moot point. Native tradition says that the name originally was Bharatner, and that it was founded by one Rája Bharat. The only reason for preferring to accept this derivation, rather than the more obvious derivation from the Bhattís, is that it is less likely to have been invented. However this may be, there is no doubt that the first Bhatti chieftain who established himself at Bhatner was Bersi. The story is that the fort had been neglected for many years, had fallen to ruin, and was in the hands of some Ját marauders. At length, in the reign of Násir-ud-dín Mahmúd (1246—1266) it was restored, as a barrier to the inroads of Afghán and other invaders; the fort of Batinda, 40 miles to the north-east, and now in Patiála territory, being restored at the same time. At this period Zangez Khán was in charge of the *Súba* of Lahaur. He was assassinated by order of Ghayás-ud-dín Balban, who succeeded Násir-ud dín on the throne of Dehli; and it was in the confusion that followed that Bersi succeeded in occupying the fort of Bhatner. The fate of Bersi is variously narrated. Sir Henry Elliot's Glossary relates that the son of Bersi was, after his father's death, compelled to sustain three several attacks of the Muhammadans, and on the third occasion was reduced to such straits as to be obliged to consent to conversion as the condition of retaining his conquest. On the other hand, the Settlement Officer of the district relates most circumstantially that Bersi held the fort till 1331, when a force being sent against him from Dehli, his sons took part against him and caused him to be assassinated. One of these sons, by name Bhairu, curried favour by becoming a Musalmán, and was left in charge of the fort, Bhairu's descendants for four generations continued to hold Bhatner; but at last Fateh Khán, the reigning chief becoming turbulent, was expelled by a force sent for his reduction by Bahlol Lodi, whose reign commenced in 1450. The Bhatti rule

* Another account relates that the present rulers of Jaisalmer are descendants of this same Jaisal.

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Tribes and Castes.
The Bhattís.

at Bhatner thus lasted for about 160 years. Fateh Khán, after his expulsion, retired in the direction of Sirsa, and betook himself to agricultural pursuits; nor do his descendants again emerge into notice until the reign of the Emperor Muhammad Sháh (1719—1748). In this reign Sháhdád Khán, *názim* of Hariána, married a daughter of Muhammad Hasan Khán and procured the grant of certain estates to his father-in-law. Hasan Khán was succeeded by his son Muhammad Amín Khán, and this chief in turn, gaining influence by marrying a daughter to the celebrated Najíb-ud-daula, procured the title of Nawáb and was appointed *nazim* of Hariána. This was a time of disaster for Hariána. What with the incursions of the Sikhs from abroad, and the internal fights and forays of the Bhattís and other wild tribes, the whole country was devastated until, it is said, only eight inhabited villages existed between Hisár and Sirsa.

Nawáb Amín Khán died some years before the English conquest of the Marahtás in 1803, and was succeeded by his two sons—the Náwabs Kamar-ud-dín and Khán Bahadar Khan. After a while these brothers divided the Bhattí territory; Fatehábád fell to Khán Bahádar Khán, and Sirsa and Rániya to Kamar-ud-dín. The latter died not long after the separation, and was succeeded by his son Nawáb Zabta Khán. The Bhattí chiefs, though nominally becoming subjects of the English Government in 1803, in fact maintained their independence for several years. Khán Bahádar Khán was the first to fall, his territory being confiscated in 1810. He afterwards obtained a life pension of Rs. 1,000 per month, and some representatives of his family who still reside at the village of Májra are recorded as proprietors of two or three villages. Nawáb Zabta Khán, by a timely submission, escaped punishment in 1810. His turn, however, came in 1818, when, as has been already related, his estates were confiscated. A pension of Rs. 1,000 per month was granted to him for life, which he held until 1827, when it descended, reduced to Rs. 500, to his son Ghulám Faríd Khán. Ghulám Faríd died at Rániya in 1847, and his pension was divided; Rs. 200 per month were given to his son Mír Samad Khan, and the remainder to other members of the family. In the Mutiny of 1857, however, the spirit of the Bhattí blazed up. Mír Samad Khán proclaimed himself independent, plundered Sirsa, and made incursions in various directions. After the suppression of the Mutiny, he, together with his uncle, Gauhar Ali Khán, was apprehended. Both were tried and hanged, and the family pension, with the exception of small life stipends to the wife and mother of Mír Samad Khán, was finally confiscated.

The Bhattís of the present day are all Muhammadans. The date of their conversion is differently attributed to the reign of Akbar and the reign of Taimúr. The most probable epoch, however, of the change is the conquest of Bhatner in the time of Bersi at the end of the 13th century, as it is clear that either Bersi himself or his son Bhavin accepted the creed of Islám as the price of retaining Bhatner. In character there is little to distinguish the Bhattís from their Rájpút neighbours already described.

Together with the Túnwár Rájpúts they hold 59 villages in this district.

Pachhádas.

Another section of the Rájpúts of the district is often confused with the Bhattís. These are the Pachhádas or "men of the west,"* who are also called Bhattís as inhabitants of Bhatiána. They have still another name, that of *ráth* or "hard-hearted," which they owe to the heartless cruelty of their violence in bygone days when they ravaged the country under Bhattí leaders. The term *pachháda* is purely relative, and in various parts of the Panjáb and Northern India is applied to totally different tribes, but always in reference to a western origin, and generally as a distinctive appellation of later immigrants from the west. A very little to the south of Hariána, in the neighbourhood of Dehli, the term is extensively applied to later immigrations of Játs. In Hisár, however, the appellation is the peculiar heritage of a degenerate race of Rájpúts, distinct on the one hand from the Rájpút tribes to which they trace their origin, and on the other hand from the Játs, upon whom they look as social inferiors. There are four principal clans of Pachhádas, named respectively Sukera, Sahu, Hinjráon and Chotia or Bhanka. Each clan claims Rájpút origin, the second and fourth from the Chauhán Rájpúts, and the first and third respectively from Túnwárs and Saroha Rájpúts. The Pachhádas are pastoral in their tendencies, and are not good cultivators. Prior to British rule they were professional plunderers, acting usually in concert with the pure-born Bháttís; and on the introduction of order under the British rule, they became cultivators more from necessity than choice. They hold 19 villages in the district. They are said to be all Muhammadans.

Bishnoís.

Another class requiring special mention in the district is that of the Bishnoís, a religious sect which took its rise during the 15th century A.D. The legend told of the founder is as follows:—He was born in 1451 at Pípasar in Bikáner, of the family of Punwár Rájpúts. When a lad of five years old, he used to take his father's herds to water at the well, and had for each head of cattle a peculiar whistle, which it knew and recognized; at the sound of his whistle, the cows and bullocks would come one by one to the well, drink and go away. One day a man, named Údaji, happened to witness this scene, and, struck with astonishment, attempted to follow the boy when he left the well. He was on horseback and the boy on foot, but, gallop as fast as he would, he could not keep up with the walking pace of the boy. At last, in amazement, he dismounted and threw himself at his feet. The boy at once welcomed him by name, though he then saw him for the first time. The bewildered Udaji exclaimed "*Jámbhaji*" (omniscient), and henceforth the boy was known by this name. On attaining manhood, Jámbhaji left his home, and, becoming a *fakír*, or religious mendicant, is said to have remained seated upon a sand hill called Sámrathal, in Bikáner, for a space of 51 years. In 1485 a fearful famine desolated the country, and Jámbhaji gained an enormous number

* The term may be derived either from *pacheham*—the west, or from *pichche*—afterwards.

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of disciples by providing food for all that would declare their belief in him. He is said to have died on his sand hill, at the good old age of 84, and to have been buried at a spot about a mile distant from it. His tomb remains to this day, and twice in the year is the scene of a well-attended fair. Jámbhaji is worshipped by his followers as an incarnation of Vishnu. Their tenets in most points do not materially differ from those of orthodox Hindús. Some peculiarities, however, deserve notice. They do not burn their dead, but bury them in a sitting posture, in the floors of their houses or of the family cattle-shed. They abhor tobacco, considering it unclean, and the mere touch of it polluting. Their marriage ceremony is a curious mixture of Hindu and Muhammadan rites, passages from the Kurán and the Shastars being indiscriminately recited during its progress. They avoid taking life of any sort, and, should any animal be accidentally killed, they bury it. The Bishnoís are found also in some numbers in the Sirsa district. Here, in Hisár, they hold 10 villages as proprietors. They are said to be mostly either Játs or Tarkháns (carpenters) by origin. They are good cultivators, and of thrifty, careful habits. They prefer camels to cattle, using them even for agricultural purposes.

Baniás.

There are 37 villages in the district owned by Baniás, but they appear to require no special mention, beyond the fact that the town of Agroha in this district is said to be the original seat of the great Aggarwála sub-division of the Baniá caste, to which almost all the Baniás of the district belong. The Aggarwálás are said to be descended from one Rája Uggar Sain, the founder of Agroha. On the capture of Agroha by Shaháb-ud-dín Ghauri, the Aggarwálás emigrated to all parts of India.

Bráhmans.

The Bráhman caste is represented in the district by Gaur, Sársút and Gujráti Bráhmans; also by a clan locally known as Khandelwáls, who assert that they came originally from Nathila. But the vast majority are Gaurs. These branches are all separated from the other by caste prejudice, and will not eat or smoke together. Each of the tribes mentioned is represented among the agriculturalists of the district, and, together, they are recorded as owning 15 villages. The rustic Bráhmans are said to think much less of the caste distinctions between their several sub-divisions than do the dwellers in the towns. The Sársút Bráhmans are said to eat meat, and are altogether not so particular as the Gaur Bráhmans. They will take charity from castes from whom the Gaur Bráhman would refuse it. Some few of the Gaur Bráhmans belong to the Tagá sub-division. They state that they were brought into the district by Rája Janamajáya for the purpose of exterminating snakes,—a tradition which Sir H. Elliot explains by supposing it to refer to wars waged against a Scythian race, the founders of the serpent dynasties of northern India.

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Village tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table No. XXXIII of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures; the primary division of rights between the main sub-divisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these sub-divisions follows another form which itself often varies from one sub-division to another. The village communities of the district are all of the standard *zamíndárí*, *pattidárí* and *bhayáchára* types, the last named being by far the most prevalent. The *zamíndárí* tenures are for the most part in villages which were farmed out when in a deserted state, and were peopled and brought under cultivation by the exertions of the farmer. In such cases the proprietary right of the farmer was recognized and confirmed at the time of Settlement. In other cases, the owners of the village are the ancient Ját or Rájpút proprietors, who, though ousted from the actual cultivation by recent settlers, have nevertheless retained such a footing in the village that their claims at the time of Settlement could not be overlooked. In the majority of cases, however, the ancient proprietors and recent settlers are found holding together on a footing of perfect equality, having, during the troublous times of the last century, been so completely amalgamated that it could not be said that one class was proprietor to the exclusion of the other. In such cases, old proprietors and more recent settlers have been treated as one community, and dealt with as a corporate whole, the tenure being technically described as *bhyáchára*. Occasionally a small sum has been awarded to the old inhabitants from the recent settlers, as a recognition of their rights, but ordinarily the revenue is distributed over all by an equal rate.

Proprietary tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of proprietors or share-holders and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful; indeed, land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Punjab that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings.

Sukhlambars.

The *sukhlambarí* tenures of Hisár and Sirsa were created in 1819 by the grant of waste lands to the officers and men of nine disbanded cavalry regiments, for whom some provision was required. The lands were granted in holdings, varying according to the rank of the recipient, from 300 to 60 acres, and were to be held revenue-free for three lives. On failure of the third life, the estate was to be brought under assessment and settled with the heirs of the original *sukhlambar*, succession being

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Sukhlambars.

regulated by Muhammadan or Hindu law, as the case might be. The persons to whom these grants were made were for the most part residents of other districts, and have left the cultivation in the hands of tenants. The original number of *sukhlambars* was 636 holding 30 whole villages and plots in 3 more. Most of the allotments have now fallen in, and, having been assessed with land revenue, are held by the descendants of the original recipients on the footing of ordinary proprietors, or rather on that of *málik kabzás*, as the *sukhlambar* has no share in the common property of the village.

The Skinner family.

The Skinner family owns large estates in the Dehli territory and the North-West Provinces. Its holdings in this district are shown in the tribal table on page 33 under the head "Christians." Colonel James Skinner, the founder of the family fortunes, was born in 1778. His father was a native of Scotland in the Company's service, and his mother a Rájpútni, from the neighbourhood of Banáras. In 1796 he took service in the Marahta army under General De Boigne. He soon distinguished himself, and rose to an independent command. He took an active part in the endless campaigns of the period, and was serving under General Perron at the commencement of the campaign against the English, which ended in the conquest by the latter of the Dehli territory. Some English officers in the Marahta service having refused to act against their countrymen, General Perron dismissed all officers of English blood in his army. Skinner, with several companions, reluctantly claimed protection from Lord Lake. He was well received, and offered a commission in the English army. This he at first refused, being unwilling to serve against Sindhia or General Perron. After the battle of Dehli, however, he accepted the command of a body of horse, on the express stipulation that he should not be employed against Sindhia. He distinguished himself no less under the English than under his former master, and before his death acquired a considerable reputation as a leader of irregular horse. The estates now owned by the family were in part granted to him from time to time by way of reward for services; the remainder was acquired by purchase. He died in December 1841, leaving five sons, Joseph, James, Hercules, Alexander and Thomas. By his will the property remains undivided, being managed by one member of the family on behalf of the remainder. The present manager is Mr. Alexander Skinner, the fourth son. The other sons are all dead. The management of the estate is conducted principally at Hánsi, in this district.

Tenants and rent.

Table No. XVI shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79, while Table No. XXI gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed, it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district.

Kirsan kadim.

The relation between proprietor and tenant in this district is entirely the growth of the present century, and is marked by peculiarities which owe their origin to the depopulation of the

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Village Communities and Tenures.

Kirsán kadím.

villages in the famine of 1783. The paucity of cultivators induced the original proprietors to associate immigrants with themselves on most favourable terms; the pressure of the revenue, on the other hand, and of fines under the track laws,* which in the early part of the century were rigorously enforced, caused many, who of right were proprietors, to procure the entry of their names in the village records as cultivators only. From these causes it was found at the time of Settlement that a large number of cultivators existed who could not rightly be classed as proprietors, as they had no share in the village common; and could not, on the other hand, be styled tenants, as they paid no rent, and had the right of selling their holdings. Such persons were locally known as *kirsán kadím.* They are now recognized as proprietors of their holdings, and correspond in almost every particular with the class known in other districts as *málik kabza.* They have complete proprietary right over their holdings, pay revenue on them upon equal terms with the full proprietors, and can sell or mortgage them with no further restraint than results from the general custom of pre-emption. They have, however, no rights whatever in the village common, whether cultivated or waste, and if they use it for grazing purposes, have to pay a grazing tax at the same rate as ordinary cultivators and the non-proprietary classes generally.

Tenants proper.

The tenants proper of the district are locally known as *boladárs.* Here, as elsewhere, they are of two classes, hereditary (*maurúsi*) and non hereditary (*ghair-maurúsi*); the latter are popularly called *boladár-nar-sála.* The rules under which the status of tenants was decided at the time of the last Settlement were shortly as follows:—(1) Those who had held at fixed rates from a period prior to the Settlement of 1840; (2) those who had paid no more than the revenue assessed on their holdings for a period exceeding 12 years; and (3) those who had formerly been proprietors, but had lost proprietary right by voluntary or involuntary alienation, were recorded as hereditary. All others were recorded as tenants-at-will.

Village officers.

The figures in the margin show the numbers of headmen in the several *tahsíls* of the district. The village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner; each village, or in large villages each main division of the village, having one or more who represent their clients in their dealings with the Government, are responsible for the collection of the revenue, and are bound to assist in the prevention and detection of crime. The headmen, by way of remuneration, collect a cess of five per cent. called *pachotra* in

Tahsíl.	Village headmen.
Hisár	262
Hansi	409
Bhiwáni	279
Fatehábád	285
Barwala	306
Total ...	1,541

* The principle of the track law is that if the tracks of a body of thieves are traced into a village, and not beyond it, that village becomes liable to a fine unless it can give up the offenders or prove that every effort to find them and give them up has been made.

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Village Communities and Tenures.

addition to the revenue for which they are responsible. There are no chief headmen (*ála lambardár*) in the district; and *zaildárs* have not yet been appointed.

Village taxes.

The village income, made up in the main of the rents of common lands, the sale of timber, &c., is swelled by certain village cesses, of which the following list is given by the Settlement Officer :—" *Ang charái*.—Grazing dues levied upon the non-proprietary classes for the right to graze their cattle upon the village common. *Kúri-kamíní*.—A hearth tax, levied at a rate usually of Rs. 2 per house upon all non-proprietary residents of the village. *Daránti-gandusi*.—Dues paid for the right to cut grass and *pala*. *Dholgoar*.—Marriage procession dues, generally Rs. 2. Besides these there is in many villages a small income derived from letting the right to construct and use saltpetre pans. The produce of these cesses is divided among the whole proprietary body.

Chaubáchhá.

The *chaubáchhá* or fourfold rate is the name given to a mode, peculiar to this part of the country, of effecting the distribution over the individual members of a village community, of the sum levied by way of revenue upon it as a corporate whole. The process of distribution is usually left, as much as possible, to the community itself. The sum total of the assessment is announced, and the community, through its headmen, or *lambardárs*, is then consulted as to the manner in which the distribution is to be effected. The method of distribution differs with the tenure). no where all the land is held in common (the *zamíndár's* tenure), no distribution is necessary. Where ancestral right forms the basis of the village economy, and each man's right and liability is regulated by his relation to a common ancestor (*pattidári* tenure), then, each man's ancestral share being ascertained, the amount of revenue to be paid by him is deduced from that share. If, on the other hand (as is most commonly the case in this district), possession forms the basis for calculation of the rights and liabilities of the members of the community, each man's liability being proportionate to the amount of land in his possession (*bhayáchára* tenure), then the distribution is effected by rates calculated in various ways, but ordinarily having this in common, that the land is, in the main, made the basis of the calculation. Some of these modes of distribution are exceedingly complicated, and among them, perhaps, there was none more complicated than the *chaubáchhá*, now fortunately a thing of the past. Its peculiarity lay in the fact that it aimed at bringing within its operation not only the owners of land but also the whole community, including the shopkeeper, the weaver, the potter, and all the non-agricultural hangers-on of the village. In order to effect this object, the land was not made the sole basis of distribution, but a rate was also levied upon every head of cattle, upon every house, and upon every head of the population. It was, in fact, a combination of four rates. Given the total assessment, it was divided, according to the exigencies of the season, into four parts, each of which was raised by its own rate, one by a rate upon the land, another by a rate on the cattle, another by a rate upon the houses, and the fourth by a poll rate

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Chaubáchhá.

The object to be gained by this arrangement was that no one might escape altogether from contributing to the revenue, and yet that the greater share of the burden should fall upon the land. Thus, while the village shop-keeper and the village artizan fell under the two latter rates only, the owner of land fell under all four. This method was introduced into the Hisár district during the currency of the first 10 years settlement (1816—25) by Mr. Fraser, the Collector, in order, as he thought, to facilitate the collection of the revenue. There was, however, no fixed rule for regulating the proportion of the several rates; but each year, according as the season was good or bad, the amount to be levied by rate upon the land was increased or diminished according as the village authorities might determine, the other rates decreasing or increasing in proportion. This naturally gave rise to much injustice and oppression to the weaker members of the community. Attention was drawn to this fact by the Settlement Officer of 1840; and the system was so far modified that rates for the levy of grazing dues and the hearth-tax were definitively fixed, the power being removed from the *lambardárs* of arbitrarily increasing them. The *chaubáchhá*, thus modified, was still in vogue in a few villages up to the time of the Settlement of 1864. It has now been replaced by a rateable distribution of the assessment over the land alone. The relics, however, of the system are still extant in the grazing dues and rates already mentioned. The revenue is now distributed over the land alone, but the proprietors receive the dues, in deference to the custom which in former years relieved them of a portion of the burden of the revenue. The *chaubáchhá* was most prevalent in the Hánsi and Barwála *tahsíls*, where the original proprietors—Desi Játs and Rájpúts—held their own. In other parts of the district it was only introduced in the older villages held by the same classes, and not among the recent Bágri and other settlers. The four items upon which the rate was levied are given as described by the Settlement Officers both of Rohtak and Hisár. The former officer gives the four headings as follows :—*Kúri*—a hearth rate payable by each separate family (*kúri* signifying a hearth). *Pag*—a poll rate payable by each grown up male (from *pagri*, a turban). *Ang*—a cattle or grazing rate (a buffalo being reckoned a full *ang* and generally taxed 1 rupee, and a cow half an *ang*., 8 annas). *Dharti*—(meaning soil) a rate upon the land.

Sir H. Elliot, in his Glossary, gives the heads somewhat differently. He describes the *chaubáchhá* as "a levy of revenue on four "things, under the ancient *regimé*, in the Dehli territory; namely, "*pag, tag, kúri*, or *kudí*, and *púnchh*; *i.e., pagri*, a turban; *tag*, a "rag or thread worn by a child round its waist; *kúri*, a hearth; and "*púnchhí*, animals' tails, as of buffaloes, bullocks, etc.

Village menials.

The following is a list of the menials usually found in the villages with their local names: carpenter (*kháti*), blacksmith (*luhár*), leather-worker, (*chamár*), barber (*nái*), potter (*kumhár*), water-bearer (*sakka*), sweeper (*chúrha*). These menials reside in the villages under the patronage of *lambardárs* and proprietors,

Statement showing imports to Bhiwáni for one year.

Articles.	IMPORTS.									
	FROM EAST.		FROM WEST.		FROM SOUTH.		FROM NORTH.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sugar ...	100,000	10,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,000	10,00,000
Gúr and *shakkar* ...	275,000	8,25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	275,000	8,25,000
Rice ...	75,000	2,25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	2,25,000
Grains of all kinds ...	100,000	2,00,000	300,000	4,50,000	50,000	75,000	...	...	450,000	7,25,000
Groceries, drugs and colours ...	25,000	3,40,000	5,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	30,000	3,50,000
Cloth, Europe ...	14,000	17,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	17,00,000
Do. country ...	2,000	80,000	...	...	1,000	40,000.	...	...	3,000	1,20,000
Metal ...	30,000	4,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	4,00,000
Tobacco ...	200	1,000	...	...	1,300	6,500	...	...	1,500	7,500
Salt ...	400	2,000	...	...	150,000	5,25,000	...	...	150,400	52,700
Sarsaf ...	1,000	2,000	21,000	42,000	...	...	...	...	22,000	44,000
Flax, *bán*, *munjh*, &c. ...	2,000	12,000	...	...	23,000	46,000	...	...	25,000	5,800
Bamboos, *karis*, &c. ...	25,000	12,500	15,000	15,000	...	...	...	...	40,000	27,500
Stone ...	1,000	500	...	...	40,000	20,000	...	...	41,000	20,500
Cotton, cleaned and uncleaned ...	8,500	1,02,000	...	...	...	...	16,500	1,32,000	25,000	2,34,000
Wool ...	3,000	60,000	15,000	3,00,000	10,000	20,000	...	...	2,800	5,60,000
Ghi ...	...	...	4,000	80,000	4,000	80,000	...	...	8,000	1,60,000
Salpetre ...	20,000	40,000	20,000	40,000	...	...	...	...	40,000	80,000
Cotton seed, oil, cakes and *guár* ...	2,000	3,000	8,000	12,000	15,000	12,500	...	...	25,000	37,500
Leather ...	2,000	50,000	2,500	62,500	4,500	1,12,500	...	...	9,000	2,25,000
Threads, country and Europe ...	2,000	80,000	1,000	20,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	1,00,000
Fruits, country ...	30,000	60,000	10,000	20,000	...	...	...	...	40,000	80,000
Do., Kábul ...	3,000	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	30,000
Multáni clay ...	...	...	30,000	30,000	...	...	...	...	30,000	30,000
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	150,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	...	...	300,000	1,00,000
Total ...	721,100	52,25,000	501,500	11,31,500	448,800	11,77,500	16,500	1,32,000	1,767,900	76,66,000

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Trade of Bhiwáni.

Statement showing exports from Bhiwáni for one year.

Articles.	Exports.									
	From East.		From West.		From South.		From North.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sugar ...	...	...	50,000	5,00,000	30,000	3,00,000	...	...	80,000	8,00,000
Gúr and *shakkar* ...	...	...	225,000	6,75,000	10,000	30,000	...	...	235,000	70,500
Rice ...	...	...	64,000	1,92,000	...	...	...	...	64,000	1,92,000
Grains of all kinds ...	300,000	4,50,000	50,000	75,000	...	...	...	...	350,000	5,25,000
Groceries, drugs and colours ...	5,000	10,000	13,000	78,000	2,000	12,000	...	...	20,000	1,00,000
Cloth, Europe ...	...	...	2,000	2,40,000	7,000	8,40,000	...	...	9,000	10,80,000
Do., country ...	...	...	6,000	24,000	...	...	...	...	600	24,000
Metal ...	...	...	8,000	1,20,000	20,000	80,000	...	...	28,000	2,00,000
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ...	100,000	3,50,000	...	...	...	...	20,000	70,000	120,000	4,20,000
Sarsaf ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax, *bàn*, *munjh*, &c. ...	...	...	4,000	8,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	8,000
Bamboos, *karis*, &c. ...	...	...	12,000	6,000	10,000	5,000	...	...	22,000	11,000
Stone ...	...	...	2,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,000
Cotton, cleaned and uncleaned ...	...	...	5,000	60,000	10,000	80,000	...	...	15,000	1,40,000
Wool ...	15,000	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	2,00,000
Ghi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre ...	25,000	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	1,00,000
Cotton seed, oil cakes, and *guàr* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather ...	6,000	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	1,50,000
Threads, country and Europe ...	5,000	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	1,00,000
Fruits, country ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Kabul ...	...	...	2,000	20,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	20,000
Multáni clay ...	25,000	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	25,000
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	481,000	13,85,000	443,000	22,15,000	89,000	13,47,000	20,000	70,000	1,033,000	50,17,000

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Trade of Bhiwáni.

entirely from the direction of Dehli, and will be carried by rail. It is expected that the quantity imported will be largely increased. It is chiefly exported towards Bikáner; but a small quantity will be carried by rail towards Hisár and Sirsa. Unrefined sugar and molasses (*shakkar* and *gúr*) are imported partly from Dehli and partly from the Rohtak and Karnál districts. The Dehli portion only, estimated at about 90,000 maunds out of 275,000 maunds total import, will be transported by rail; but it is expected that the quantity imported by this route will be very largely increased. At present the export of this article is exclusively in the direction of Bikáner and the south-west; but it is thought that a trade may be developed in the direction of Hisár and the north-west also, now that the country is opened up by the railway.

The through trade in grain is very considerable. It is estimated that one *lakh* of maunds is imported from the east, of which 25,000 maunds (of wheat) come from Dehli, and will be carried by rail. The rest comes from Rohtak. Three *lakhs* of maunds of grain and oil-seed are imported from the direction of Hisár and Sirsa, all of which will now be conveyed by rail, and the same amount will be exported to the eastward, also by rail. It is expected that the opening of the railway will stimulate this traffic.

The total import of rice from the Dehli direction (all of which will come by rail) is 75,000 maunds. The greater part of this, 64,000 maunds, is exported to Bikáner.

Drugs.—The import of drugs and spices and kindred articles from the Dehli side is 25,000 maunds drugs; and that from the Sirsa side 5,000 maunds (colours). The drugs not consumed in the town are exported to the south-west (Bikáner), and the colours to the east. The import trade will now come by rail; and a considerable extension of the export trade in the direction of Ferozepore is anticipated.

European cloth.—14,000 maunds of European cloth are imported from the Dehli side, and after allowing for local consumption, the balance is exported towards Bikáner and also Hisár and Sirsa. A very large increase in this trade is anticipated, and European piece-goods will probably be largely imported direct from Bombay.

Country cloth.—2,000 maunds of country cloth is imported from the Dehli side, and 1,000 maunds from the countries to the south. In addition, about 4,000 maunds are made in the town. The export is entirely to the north-west.

Metals.—The imports amount to 30,000 maunds, all from the Dehli side; about 20,000 maunds are now exported towards Western Rájpútána, and 8,000 maunds to the direction of Sirsa. A large development of this trade is anticipated.

Tobacco.—The import for local consumption is 1,500 maunds, of which 200 maunds come from Dehli.

Salt.—Bhiwáni was once the great local salt emporium, but since the opening of the Dehli and Rájpútána line the Sambhar salt is carried direct to Dehli and also southwards from stations nearer to the locality of production. About 150,000 maunds of Didwána salt, however, are still imported, and 100,000 maunds are exported to the east. About 400 maunds of Lahauri salt is imported from

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Dehli. It is possible that an export trade in Didwána salt in the direction of Ferozepore may be developed by the railway.

Sarsaf, &c.—*Sarsaf* (or mustard oil), flax, bamboos, and stone do not call for special remark.

Trade of Bhiwáni.

Cotton.—The import and export of cotton will probably not be affected by the railway, unless an export trade of cleaned cotton should be established with districts down the line. Cotton is imported from the surrounding agricultural districts, and is exported towards Bikáner.

Wool.—The import of wool is chiefly from the west and south. It is calculated that 15,000 maunds are exported eastwards.

Ghi, cotton-seeds, &c.—The trade in these articles will not be influenced by the railway, the supply for local consumption being derived from the surrounding country.

Saltpetre.—About 25,000 maunds are exported in the Dehli direction.

Country and European threads, country and Kábul fruits, Multáni Clay.—These articles do not call for special remarks.

Leather.—9,000 maunds of leather are imported chiefly from the surrounding country. About 2,500 maunds from the west may be expected to come by Hisár by rail, and 6,000 maunds to be exported by rail towards the east.

Coined money.—Money (called by the traders *rokar*) will probably be freely sent by rail between Dehli and Bhiwáni, and finds a place in the list of exports and imports.

Trade of Hánsi.

The total quantity of imports of Hánsi is calculated at 185,000 maunds, and the export at 260,700 maunds. There is a through trade in sugar, molasses, rice, metals, tobacco, and flax, &c., between Dehli and the west. There is a large export trade in grain (gram and *múng*) towards Dehli; and a through trade in leather between the west and Dehli. Indigo, cotton and wool, the produce of the neighbouring country, are exported eastwards. All this heavy traffic may be expected to be diverted from the direct road to the railway route *viâ* Rewári.

Trade of Hisár town.

The total imports of Hisár town are estimated at 117,500 maunds, and the exports at 46,800 maunds. Being the head-quarters of the district, the retail trade is large; and this accounts for the disparity between exports and imports. There is an export trade towards Dehli in grain, saltpetre, cotton, and leather, which will be carried by rail. Similarly the whole of the imported goods from the Dehli side will now be carried by rail. There is a small export trade in wool and cotton towards the west. It goes by river from Fázilka to Karáchi.

Trade of Fatehábád.

The railway does not touch Fatehábád itself. Fatehábád, however, will probably continue to be the trade centre of that part of the district, and will be connected by a straight road with the nearest station. All the local trade which goes entirely east and west may be expected to be carried by rail. There is an export trade in grain (gram and oil-seed) and in hides and leather; cloth, sugar, and rice are imported from the east. The through trade from Sirsa has been mostly accounted for in the estimates for Hánsi and Bhiwáni, which are the chief marts for this trade.

Chapter IV, C.

Prices Weights and Measures, and Communications.

SECTION C.—PRICES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest.

Table No. XXVI gives the retail *bázár* prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII, and rent-rates in Table No. XXI; but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value. The figures of Table No. XXXII give the average values of land in rupees per acre, as shown in the margin, for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fiictitous, that but little reliance can be placed upon the figures.

Period.	Sale.	Mortgage.
1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	4-5	3-15
1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	5-8	3-5
1878-79 to 1881-82 ..	5-4	3-7

Local weights and measures.

Coin and gold weights.

8 rattís	...	1 másha.
12 mashás	...	1 tola.
5 tolás	...	1 chitack.

Grain weights.

5 tolás	...	1 chitack.
4 chhitacks	...	1 pausera.
2 panserás	...	1 adhsera.
2 adhserás	...	1 seer.
5 seers	...	1 pansera.

Grain weights—continued.

4 panserás	...	1 dhaun.
2 dhauns	...	1 maund.

Cloth measure.

4 ungals	...	1 girah.
16 girahs	...	1 yard.

Land measure.

20 kachwánsís	...	1 biswánsi.
20 biswánsís	...	1 biswah.
20 biswahs	...	1 bigah.

Communications.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district as returned in quinquennial Table No. I of the Administration Report for 1878-79; while Table No. XLVI shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance. Table No. XIX shows the area taken up by Government for roads and railways in this district.

Communications.	Miles.
Railways ..	75
Metalled roads ..	42
Unmetalled roads.	509

Railways.

The State Railway from Rewári to Firozpur runs through the district for 75 miles, with stations at Bhiwáni, Bowáni Khera Hánsi, Satraud, Hisár, Jakhaud, Adampur, and Bhattu.

Roads.

The following table shows the principal roads of the district together with the halting places on them, and the conveniences for travellers to be found at each :—

Route.	Halting place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Dehli to Sirsa.	Mundahal	..	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground and *sarai*.
	Sorkhi ..	4	Partly metalled. Police bungalow.
	Hansi ..	10	Metalled. Dak bungalow, police bungalow, *sarai* and encamping-ground.
	Hisar ..	16	Metalled. Dak bungalow, *sarai* and encamping-ground.
	Agroha ..	15	Partly metalled. Police bungalow, *sarai* and encamping-ground.
	Badopal ..	8	Encamping-ground.
	Fatehabad	9	Unmetalled. Dak bungalow, *sarai* and encamping-ground.
Hansi to Bhiwani.	Hansi	..	(As above).
	Bowani ..	12	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground.
	Bhiwani ..	12	Unmetalled. Police bungalow, *sarai* and encamping-ground.
Bhiwani to Dehli.	Bhiwani ..		(As above) metalled. Next halting place is Kharak in the Rohtak district.

Chapter IV, B.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Roads.

There are also unmetalled roads from Hisár to Bhiwáni, 34 miles; Hisár to Tuhána (*viâ* Barwála), 43 miles; Tuhána to Ratiya, 21 miles; Ratiya to Fatehábád, 16 miles; Hánsi to Barwála, 22 miles, on which there are no fixed halting places. A good unmetalled road runs along the right bank of the Western Jamna canal. The dák bungalows are completely furnished and provided with servants. The police bungalows have furniture, crockery and cooking utensils, but no servants.

Post Offices.

There are Imperial post offices at Hisár, Hánsi, Bhiwáni, Tusham, Kairu, Bahal, Ratiya, Fatehábád, Tuhána, Barwála and Balsamand; Money Order Offices and Savings Banks also exist at these places.

Telegraph.

A line of telegraph runs along the whole length of railway, with a telegraph office at each station.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Chapter V.

Administration and Finance.

Executive and Judicial.

The Hisár district is under the control of the Commissioner of the Hisár division. The head-quarters staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner and two of a Deputy Commissioner and two Extra Assistant Commissioners. Each *tahsìl* is in charge of a *tahsìldàr* assisted by a *nàib*. The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. The statistics of civil and revenue litigation for the last five years aregiven in Table No. XXXIX.

Tahsil.	Kanungoes and Naibs.	Patwaris and Assistants.
Hisar	2	48
Hansi	1	62
Bhiwani	1	35
Fatehabad	1	41
Barwala	1	34
Total	6	220

Criminal, Police, and Gaols.

The executive staff of the district is assisted by neither Cantonment nor Honorary Magistrates. The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent. The strength of the force, as given in Table No. I of the Police Report for 1881-82, is shown in the margin. In addition to this force, 988 village watchmen are entertained, and paid by the village headmen from a village house tax. The *thànàs* or principal police jurisdictions, and the *chaukìs* or police outposts, are distributed as follows:—

Class of Police.	Distribution.		
	Total Strength.	Standing guards.	Protection and detection.
District (Imperial)	388	196	192
Cantonment	..	..	..
Municipal	144	..	144
Canal	..	..	..
River	..	..	..
Ferry	..	..	..
Total	532	196	336

Tahsìl Hisàr.—*Thànàs*—Hisár, Siwani, and Balsamand: *chaukì* Agroha. *Tahsìl Hànsi.*—*Thànàs*—Hánsi and Narnaund; *chaukì* Madanheri. *Tahsìl Bhiwáni.*—*Thànàs*—Bhiwáni, Tosham, Kairu, and Bahal; *chaukìs*—Dinaud, Bamla, Sungarpur, Bajina and Rodán. *Tahsìl Fatehàbàd.*—*Thànàs*—Fatehábád and Ratiya; *chaukìs*—*nil*. *Tahsìl Barwàla.*—*Thànàs*—Barwála and Tuhána; *chaukìs*—*nil*.

There is a cattle-pound at each *thàna*, and also at Hisár attached to the Government Cattle Farm, and at Landa Khera, Mengni Khera and Narnaund under the management of the Canal Department. The district is within the Ambála Police Circle, under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Ambála.

The district gaol at head quarters contains accommodation for 289 prisoners. Table No. XL gives statistics of criminal trials

Table No. XLI of police inquiries, and Table No. XLII of convicts in gaol for the last five years. There are no criminal tribes in the district.

Chapter V.

Administration and Finance.

Revenue, Taxation and Registration.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years, so far as they are made by the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVIII; while Tables Nos. XXIX, XXXV, XXXIV and XXXIII give further details for land revenue, excise, license tax and stamps respectively. Table No. XXXIIIA shows the number and situation of Registration offices. The land revenue of the district is separately noticed below. The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Hisár, Hánsi and Bhiwáni. The cultivation of the poppy is forbidden in this district. Table No. XXXVI gives the income and expenditure from district funds, which are controlled by a committee consisting of 30 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various *tahsils,* and of the Civil Surgeon and District Superintendent Police, as *ex-officio* members, and the Deputy Commissioner as President. Table No. XLV gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI. The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shown in the margin.

Source of income.	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82
Staging bungalows ..	276	389	277	258	294
Encamping-grounds ..	57	45	59	54	71
Cattle-pounds	3,934	3,451	2,600	2,303	3,194
Nazul properties	94	89	98	115	133
Total	4,361	3,974	3,034	2,730	3,692

The bungalows and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at page 59, and the cattle-pounds at page 60. Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII, and they and their proceeds are separately noticed below.

Customs.

The Imperial Customs' Preventive Line which formerly passed through this district has been abolished.

Education.

Table No. XXXVII gives figures for the Government and aided, middle, and primary schools of the district. There are middle schools for boys at Hisár, Hánsi, Bhiwáni and Tuhána; while the primary schools are situated at Hisár, Nangthala, Kayla, Balsamand and Kurri in the Hisár *tahsíl*; at Hánsi, Sisae, Narnaund, Mamrezpur, Khanda, Petwár, Bowáni and Jamálpur in the Hánsi *tahsíl*; at Bhiwáni, Tusham, Kairu and Tigrána in the Bhiwáni *tahsíl*; at Fatehábád, Aharwán and Ratiya in the Fatehábád *tahsíl*; and at Barwála, Tuhána and Jamálpur in the Barwála *tahsíl*. The district lies within the Ambála circle, which forms the charge of the Inspector of Schools at Ambála. Table No. XIII gives statistics of education collected at the Census of 1881, and the general state of education has already been described at pages 30, 31.

Bhiwáni District School.

The Bhiwáni district school was established in 1864. It teaches Lundi and Mahájani, as well as the ordinary Urdu course. The staff consists of six English, six Persian, three Urdu, and one mathematical teacher, and three Hindi monitors.

The table at the top of the next page indicates the work of the schooling for the last five years :—

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Administration and Finance.

Bhiwáni District School.

Years.	Amount of expenditure.	No. of pupils.	Middle School Examination.		Examination by Upper Primary standard.		Examination of Lower Primary standard.	
			Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
	Rs.				*	*		
1878-79	3,583	511	5	5	..	..	17	13
1879-80	4,185	467	†	†	10	5	18	7
1880-81	4,575	518	5	3	10	6	17	10
1881-82	4,689	534	4	4	5	4	20	15
1882-83	4,512	545	2	2	9	7	17	14

* There was no Upper Primary Department until the year 1879.
† On account of new classification there was no 3rd class formed this year.

Medical.

Table No. XXXVIII gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries of the district, which are under the general control of the Civil Surgeon, and in the immediate charge of Assistant Surgeons at Hisár and Bhiwáni, and of native doctors, *i.e.*, Hospital Assistants, at Hánsi and Fatehábád. The dispensary at Hisár is situated on the south side of the town, and contains accommodation for 40 male and 8 female in-door patients. It is attended annually by some 7,500 out-door and 300 in-door patients. The staff consists of an Assistant Surgeon, a Hospital Assistant, a compounder, dresser, and menials.

Ecclesiastical.

There is a small church—Saint Thomas's—at Hisár capable of seating some 60 persons. The Chaplain at Dehli visits the station once in every three months.

Head-quarters of other departments.

The portion of the Rewári and Fírozpur Railway which runs through the district is in the charge of the District Traffic Superintendent at Rewári; while the District Traffic Manager at Ajmere controls the line. The head offices of the Railway are at Ajmere. The Western Jamna Canal, as far down as Bahadra, is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Hánsi Division, stationed at Hisár; the Superintending Engineer of the Canal has his head-quarters at Dehli. The main Dehli and Hisár road is under the Executive Engineer, General Branch, at Dehli. The telegraph lines and offices of the district are controlled by the Telegraph Superintendent at Bandi Kui; and the post offices by the Superintendent of Post Offices at Hisár. The Government Cattle Farm under the Military Department is under the charge of a Superintendent, and is controlled by the Deputy Commissary General at Ambála.

Statistics of land revenue.

Table No. XXIX gives figures for the principal items and the totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69. Table No. XXXI gives details of balances, remissions, and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV gives the areas upon which the present land revenue of the district is assessed. Further details as to the basis, incidence, and working of the current Settlement will be found in the last pages of this chapter.

Summary Settlement, 1816 A.D.

When first the attention of the British Government was seriously turned to Hariána, in 1810, the country, with the exception of the sub-division (*pargana*) of Hánsi and a few of the

Summary Settlement, 1816 A.D.

larger villages in other parts of the district, was either lying waste, or, if occupied, was held on a precarious tenure by recent settlers, unattached by ties of association to the soil, and ready to fly, at a moment's notice, beyond the border. In Hánsi even, where the effects of the *chálisa* famine had been less severely felt, the inhabitants were mostly found crowded together in masses in the larger villages, where they had betaken themselves for the sake of mutual security. The smaller villages were completely deserted. The change of rule, however, attracted large numbers of immigrants, principally from Rájpútána, and the population rapidly increased; while in Hánsi the people began to leave the large villages and spread themselves once more over the face of the country, re-occupying their old homes. It was not, however, until 1816 that any attempt was made to bring the district under a land revenue Settlement. In that year a Settlement for 10 years was effected by Mr. W. Fraser, which was followed by a 5 years' Settlement in 1825, and by another Settlement for 10 years made in 1831-32. The revenue assessed at these various Settlements ranged somewhat above $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees. The average demand for the five years preceding 1840-41 amounted to Rs. 4,88,609. It must not be supposed, however, that this sum was collected. Mr. Brown, the officer who conducted a revised Settlement in 1840-41, ascertained that, of the seventeen years from 1824 to 1840, no less then nine were years of either total or partial failure of the crops, attended by a deficiency in the collections, aggregating more than 50 per cent., below the revenue assessed, and two more were seasons so bad as to render considerable remissions of revenue necessary, though not quite to the same extent. He embodies the results of his inquiries in the following remarkable table :—

Year.	Revenue demand.	Balances.	Remarks.
A. D.	Rs.	Rs.	
Fasli 1233 = 1825	4,51,916	...	
,, 1234 = 1826	4,50,386	19,247	
,, 1235 = 1827	4,59,624	5,660	
,, 1236 = 1828	4,67,113	25,312	
,, 1237 = 1829	4,73,524	46,796	
,, 1238 = 1830	5,17,434	2,78,960	The balance partly owing to a bad season and partial failure.
,, 1239 = 1831	4,60,359	8,367	
,, 1240 = 1832	4,69,284	2,23,870	Ditto. ditto.
,, 1241 = 1833	4,77,658	4,28,205	A total failure and famine.
,, 1242 = 1834	4,77,127	8,137	
,, 1243 = 1835	4,85,678	2,50,317	A bad season and partial failure.
,, 1244 = 1836	4,91,337	12,306	
,, 1245 = 1837	4,88,377	3,63,141	An almost total failure.
,, 1246 = 1838	4,86,718	1,62,225	A partial failure throughout the district.
,, 1247 = 1839	5,03,013	64,079	Ditto ditto.

NOTE.—To the above 15 years may be added the year 1832 F. S. (1824) when the failure was also so total that not a fraction of revenue was collected, the whole having been remitted; and the last year 1248 F. S. (1840) when a balance equal to that of 1247 F. S. accrued from a bad season and partial failure.

Taking an average over the 15 years from 1825 to 1839, the collections fell short of the assessment by 28 per cent. The assessment was in fact a farce. No means existed of enforcing payment from the th... ...lation ever ready to fly beyond the border,

Summary Settlement, 1816 A.D.

if in any season they found the British money rates press more heavily than the collections in kind made by the neighbouring Native States. The collection of the revenue, in fact, was, as the Settlement Officer of 1840 expresses it, "a mere yearly juggle between the *tahsil* officers and the people." In the sandy tracts to the west, another cause tended to cause fluctuations of revenue. The soil, though productive in good years, and especially after having lain fallow for several years, is very easily exhausted. The settlers from Bikáner would at first plough up every acre, leaving not a corner of their allotment uncultivated. This would continue for a few years, until the land was exhausted, and then the Bágrís would leave their villages and seek a new settlement elsewhere, sure of finding waste land on every side only waiting to be brought under cultivation.

Regular Settlement, 1840 A.D.

Such was the state of things upon which the proceedings of the First Regular Settlement of the land revenue opened in 1839-40.* At first a revised demand was assessed, amounting to Rs. 4,47,315, giving only a small reduction upon the average demand for the past five years. During the course of his investigations, however, the Settlement Officer became convinced of the impossibility of assessing the country so highly; and that owing to the nature of the soil and climate, and the character of the people, heavy balances were inevitable, except under circumstances which experience had shown to be most exceptional. He accordingly again revised his own assessments throughout the district, excepting only in those villages which enjoyed the use of canal water; and this time, basing his calculations, not upon the demands but upon the collections for the past five years, he fixed an assessment aggregating upon the non-irrigating villages Rs. 2,58,255, granting a reduction of 37½ per cent. from the average of the previous assessment. Adding Rs. 1,20,000 for the canal villages, the new assessment stood, in round numbers, at Rs 3,80,200. This Settlement was completed in 1841, and confirmed for a period of 20 years, to expire on 1st July, 1860. The district at that time contained a total of 654 villages. Of these, however, only 442 were settled by Mr. Brown. Of the remainder, thirty villages were held as military fiefs (*jágír*), and excluded on that account from Settlement; and the dispute, already detailed, between the Government and the Patiála State, and the desire to gain further experience as to the action of the river Ghaggar, rendered it advisable to postpone the Settlement of 182 villages lying along the north-east border of the district. These were not brought under Regular Settlement until 1852. During the currency of this Settlement 32 villages were abandoned, but the addition of the Bhiwáni *pargana* in 1861 again brought up the number of villages to 659, at which figure they now stand. In 1860-61 a summary Settlement was effected for three years, in order to give time for preparations for a revision of the assessment, which was made by Munshi Amín Chand and reported by him in 1864. A variety of causes, most prominent among which was the destruction of the records during the Mutiny, tended to complicate the Settlement proceedings, but the whole was completed and sanctioned in 1863 for a term of twenty years, to expire on July 1st

Regular Settlement, 1852 A.D.

Revision of Settlement, 1864 A.D.

* The First Regular Settlement was conducted by Mr. Brown.

Chapter V.

Administration and Finance.

1883. The new assessment amounted to Rs. 4,10,226, or, deducting Rs. 60,478 as the assessment of the newly added territory of Bhiwáni, to Rs. 3,49,748. This shows a further reduction, below the Settlement of 1840, of Rs. 80,454, or almost exactly 8 per cent.

Current Settlement.

The Settlement now current is sanctioned for a term of 20 years, from 1st July 1863. The result of the Settlement was to assess the fixed land revenue of the district at the amount of Rs. 4,10,226, being a reduction of 8 per cent. on the previous demand. The incidence of the fixed demand per acre as it stood in 1878-79 was Rs. 0-5-10 on cultivated, Rs. 0-3-3 on culturable, and Rs. 0-3-0 on total area. The general revenue rates used for purposes of assessment are thus stated (as shown in the margin) at pages 635*ff* of the Famine Report (1879).

Class of land.	Highest Rate.			Lowest Rate.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Irrigated from canals...	1	4	0	0	12	0
Moist (*sailáb*) ...	0	10	0	0	8	0
Dry ...	0	6	0	0	3	0

The areas upon which the revenue is collected are shown in Table No. XIV; while Table No. XXIX shows the actual revenue for the last 14 years. The statistics given in the following tables throw some light upon the working of the Settlement:—Table No. XXXI.—Balances, remissions, and *takávi* advances. Table No. XXXII.—Sales and mortgages of land. Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIIIA.—Registration.

Government lands, forests, &c.

Table No. XVII shows the area and income of Government estates; while Table No. XIX shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes.

Table No. XXX shows the number of villages, parts of villages and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assigness for each *tahsíl* as the figures stood in 1881-82.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS & MUNICIPALITIES.

Chapter VI.

Towns and Municipalities.

General statistics of towns.

At the Census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the following places were returned as the towns of the district:—

Tahsil.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Hisár ...	Hisár ...	14,167	7,827	6,340
Hánsi ...	Hánsi ...	12,656	6,588	6,068
	Sisae ...	5,174	2,705	2,469
Bhiwáni ...	Bhiwáni ...	33,762	17,631	16,131
Barwála ...	Tuhána ...	4,155	2,111	2,044
Fatehábád ...	Ratiya ...	3,212	1,730	1,482
	Fatehábád ...	2,992	1,613	1,379

The three large cities are all situated in the southern portion of the district, which came earliest under the direct influence of British rule. The distribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII, while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX and its appendix, and Table No. XX. The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions, and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

Hisár Town; description.

The town of Hisár lies in north latitude 29° 9′ 51″ and east longitude 75° 45′ 55,″ and contains a population of 14,167 souls. It is situated on the Western Jamna Canal, 102 miles west of Dehli. The country in the immediate neighbourhood is well wooded; and numerous fruit gardens surround the town. The town itself is completely surrounded by an old wall with four gates, *viz.*, the Dehli and Mori to the east; the Taláki, to the west: and the Nagauri, to the south. The streets are wider and less tortuous than in most native towns. They are, as a rule, well metalled, and the drainage and sanitary arrangements generally are in a fairly satisfactory condition. Straggling suburbs stretch irregularly beyond the walls in every direction, mostly composed of houses of a poor description. The civil station lies to the south of the city, on the opposite side of the Western Jamna Canal, and contains the residen

Chapter VI.

Towns and Municipalities.

Hisár Town; description.

of the district, canal, and railway officials stationed here. The Hisár Cattle Farm, described at pages 49, 50, is celebrated over all India. It is managed by a Superintendent (an officer in the Commissariat Department) whose charge extends over an estate of 43,287 acres, chiefly laid down in pasturage. The farm supplies bullocks for the second line of artillery wagons for the whole of upper India. Bulls for breeding purposes are also reared here and distributed all over the Punjab; as well as rams of a superior class. The principal building of antiquarian or architectural interest, within the walls, is the Jáma Masjid built by Firoz Sháh Tughlak; while immediately outside the town, to the west beyond the Taláki gate, are the ruins of what must have been a handsome building called the *Gújri Mahal*, said to have been built by Firoz Sháh, for the residence of a Gújri mistress. Certain inscriptions, within the building, seem to bear out this story. Within the town is the palace of the Emperor Firoz Sháh. Immediately under the building a spiral staircase leads to a series of rooms, said to be connected underground with a similar building in Hánsi, though this is exceedingly improbable. The gateway and guard-rooms of the old palace and the underground apartments exist in a state of good perservation. It is said that these apartments were so arranged, that a stranger wandering among the dark passages that connected them, would inevitably be drawn towards a small and dark room in the centre, to which, if he tried to extricate himself, he would invariably return. Colonel Minchin, who made a partial exploration, believes this account to be true. A modern building, occupied by the Superintendent of the Cattle Farm, now stands on the site of the palace. There is a good supply of excellent drinking water from the city wells, whose depths vary from 20 to 100 feet. There are also numerous tanks for drinking and washing purposes.

History.

In the year 1354 A. D. Firoz Sháh erected the fort and founded the town of Hisár; he had a canal cut from the Jamna. The place was known as *Hisár Firozah*, *i.e.*, the "fort of Firoz Sháh." He erected a red limestone pillar here, somewhat similar to the *Lát* of Firoz Sháh at Dehli. It is still standing (see Archælogical Survey Reports V., 140-142). Prior to that time, Hánsi had been the principal town of the neighbourhood. The new town, however, becoming the political and fiscal centre of its district, soon supplanted Hánsi in importance, and for many years continued to be the favourite resort of the Emperor, who made it the starting point for his hunting expeditions along the banks of the Ghaggar. The *débris* of Firoz Sháh's town are still visible in the mounds and broken bricks and tiles which lie scattered profusely on the plain to the south of the modern city; and tombs and temples still remain standing to tell of by-gone splendour. These remains cover a wide area. During Muhammad Sháh's reign at Dehli, Sháhdád Khán, resident of Kasúr, was Nawáb of *Hisár Firozah* for 30 years, *i.e.*, from 1707 to 1737 A.D. He was succeeded by three others, who ruled 22 years, *i.e.*, till 1760. In 1747 disturbances arose which attracted the attention of the Sikhs to this portion of the Punjab. They plundered the town

Chatper VI.

Towns and Municiplities.

History.

on several occasions between 1754 and 1768. In 1769, Nawáb Táj Muhammad Khán became ruler of Hisár, which he governed for three years, being succeeded by Nawáb Najaf Khán. The Muhammadans were defeated at the battle of Jind by Rájah Amar Singh of Patiála, who established his rule at Hisár and erected a fort, now known as the "old jail."

In 1783 the terrible *chálísa kál* or famine completed the ruin which the inroads of marauding Sikhs had begun, and depopulated the town, which did not recover its prosperity for some 20 years after. About this time the Muhammadan rule at Dehli lost its vitality, and the Marahtás appeared on the scene. This period was one of constant strife in which the famous adventurer, George Thomas, the Sikhs and the Marahtás alternately gained the upper hand. There was a celebrated fort here, one of the oldest in upper India, and known as "the virgin" as it boasted to have never been taken. George Thomas repaired it; and before long a few of the old inhabitants returned, and a new town began to spring up. In 1802 Hisár passed to the British. Since then its history has been uneventful, except during the days of the mutiny, when it suffered in common with the rest of upper India. The division was transferred shortly afterwards from the North-West Provinces to the Punjab.

Taxation and trade.

The municipality of Hisár was first constituted in 1867. It is now a municipality of the second class. The committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as President, and the Civil Surgeon and District Superintendent of Police as *ex-officio* members, and other members, all of whom are appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Table No. XLV shows the income of the municipality for the last few years. It is chiefly derived from octroi levied at a general rate on the value of all goods brought within municipal limits. There is no special local manufacture worth noticing. The trade is not extensive. Grain, *ghi*, sugar, oil, cotton, tobacco, country cloth, and English piece-goods are imported, but only in sufficient quantities to meet the local demand. It is hoped that the trade will improve on the completion of the Rewári-Firozpur (State) Railaway, which is now open between Hisár and Rewári, thereby connecting the place with the Western railway system of India.

Population and vital statistics.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown below :—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868 1881	14,133 14,167	7,911 7,827	6,222 6,340
Municipal limits...	1868 1875 1881	14,133 14,162 14,167		

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Towns and Municipalities.

Population and vital statistics.

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Hisar Town	14,133	13,251
Civil Lines ...		525
Commissariat Lines		391

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The details in the margin give the population of suburbs.

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent Census :—

Year.	Birth-rates.			Death-rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	...	...	...	6	7	5
1869 ...	...	...	...	72	70	73
1870 ...	12	13	11	43	42	44
1871 ...	24	25	22	44	44	44
1872 ...	23	14	9	38	37	40
1873 ...	21	10	10	28	28	28
1874 ...	35	19	16	34	35	34
1875 ...	33	19	14	44	41	48
1876 ...	35	18	17	36	33	38
1877 ...	30	15	14	34	32	37
1878 ...	27	16	11	81	82	79
1879 ...	18	10	8	45	45	45
1880 ...	22	12	9	25	29	22
1881 ...	31	17	14	37	37	36
Average ...	27	15	12	43	48	44

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Hánsi Town.

Hánsi is a town of 12,656 inhabitants, situated in latitude 29° 6′ 19″ north, and longitude 76° 0′ 19″ east. It lies on the Western Jamna Canal and on the Dehli and Hisár road, 16 miles east of Hisár. The foundation of the town of Hánsi is variously attributed to Anang Pál and Rái Pithaura, the former a Túnwár, and the latter the famous Chauhán Rájpút king of Dehli; and also, by another tradition, to a Chauhán chieftain named Mának Chand. The fort, at any rate, is attributed to Rái Pithaura. Prior to the foundation of Hisár in 1354, Hánsi, under Hindús and Muhmmadans alike, was a centre of local administration and the chief town of Hariána. In the famine of 1783 it shared the fate of the rest of the district, and lay almost deserted and in partial ruin for several years. In 1795, it became the head-quarters of the adventurer George Thomas, who had seized upon the greater part of Hariána. From this period the town began to revive. On the establishment of English rule in 1802, the town was selected as a site for a cantonment, and for many years a considerable force, consisting principally of local levies, was stationed there. In 1857, however, these levies broke into open mutiny, murdered every European

Chapter VI.

Towns and Municipalities.

Hánsi Town.

upon whom they could lay hands, and combnied with the wild Rájpút tribes of the district in plundering the country. On the restoration of order, it was not thought necessary to maintain the cantonment, the houses of which have since fallen into decay. Hánsi is well situated on the Western Jamna Canal, which flows close under the town, and contributes much to its appearance by the belts of fine trees which adorn its banks. The town is surrounded by a high brick wall, loop-holed and bastioned for defence. The houses are chiefly of brick, but many have fallen into ruins since the mutiny, the population being reduced by the removal of the garrison. The town seems to be falling to decay, and the streets seem quiet and comparatively deserted. On its north side lie the ruins of a large fort, dismantled after the mutiny. There are two wide streets, running through the town, and crossing each other at right angles. Half their breadth is paved, the other half being left unpaved for the use of carts. The other streets are narrow, winding, and unpaved. The drainage of the town is carried off by masonry drains in the main streets; the greater part finds its way out by the Dehli gate, and there collects and forms a marsh, impassable for months after the rainy season. The water-supply is principally derived from the canal. Water in the wells is brackish.

The town has no foreign trade. There is a sleepy traffic in country produce, cotton, *ghi*, and cereals, but this is all. It has no manufactures. The public buildings are the usual *tahsil* buildings, a police station (*thána*), Municipal Committee house, dispensary, a school-house, and a *sarái*. There is every hope that the local trade will largly increase as soon as through Railway traffic has been established between Rewári and Firozpur. The line passes close to the town, which is thus connected with the head-quarters of the district in one direction, and with the Rájpútána Railway system in the other. The Municipal Committee consists of seven members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. The income for the last few years is shown in Table XLV, and is chiefly derived from octroi.

Vital statistics.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of enumerations.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	13,563	6,958	6,605
	1881	12,656	6,588	6,068
Municipal limits ...	1868	13,563		
	1875	12,210		
	1881	12,656		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The details in the margin, give the population of the suburbs. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the Census of 1868 are taken from the published

Town or suburb.	Population. 1868.	Population. 1881.
Hánsi town ...	13,563	11,205
Mandi ...		862
Minor suburbs ...		59

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Vital statistics.

tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. It would appear from information supplied by the Deputy Commissioner that the enumeration of 1868 included all the small suburbs known as *dhanís*, which were excluded in 1875 and 1881. The Deputy Commissioner in the district report on the Census of 1881, attributes the falling off in population, partly to the abolition of the Customs line, and partly to the fact that on the Census night many labourers from the town were working on the canal. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent Census:—

Year.	Birth-rates.			Death-rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	...	...	11	11	16
1869	...	...	...	32	33	36
1870	25	27	23	44	39	31
1871	36	39	32	52	51	56
1872	32	17	15	39	40	50
1873	26	14	12	27	27	40
1874	36	20	17	30	30	39
1875	40	20	19	37	35	50
1876	40	21	19	38	34	23
1877	31	16	15	23	26	32
1878	22	11	11	61	59	43
1879	18	9	9	44	45	42
1880	30	16	14	25	25	24
1881	33	17	17	30	30	35
Average	31	16	15	37	36	39

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Sisae Town.

Sisae is a very large village, situated at a distance of about five miles to the north-east of Hánsi. It contains 5,174 inhabitants. It is simply an agricultural village, remarkable only for its unusual size. It is not a municipal town.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	4,951	2,678	2,273
1881	5,174	2,705	2,45[illegible]

Bhiwáni Town.

The town of Bhiwáni lies in latitude 28° 46′ 0″ north, and longitude 76° 11′ 45″ east, and is situated at a distance of 35 miles south-east of Hisár. The city may be said to be a creation of the

Chapter VI.
Towns and Municipalities.
Bhiwáni Town.

British régime. At the beginning of the present century, when the Dehli territory came under British rule, Bhiwáni was an insignificant village. The tradition runs that one Ním, a Rájpút, founded the village in honour of his wife Bahni, who had saved his life from treachery, and called it by her name. In 1817 Mr. William Fraser, Political Resident of Dehli, selected the village for the site of a *mandi* or free market. Up to that time the seat of the commerce of the neighbourhood had been the town of Dádri, a few miles to the south-east of Bhiwáni, and at that time under the rule of an independent Nawáb.* The exactions and excessive duties extorted by the Nawáb were a source of constant fear and annoyance to the resident traders; and upon the establishment of a mart at Bhiwáni, all the principal firms at once transferred their business thither. The rise of the city to importance was rapid. It was, till recently, the main channel through which all the trade from Bikáner, Jaisalmer, Jaipur and other States of Rájpútána has flowed into Hindustán, and the principal mercantile firms of every part of Southern India had agents or *gumáshtás* there. The opening of the Rájpútána Railway diverted its trade, and enormously decreased its commerical importance. But it is hoped that the construction of the Firozpur Railway, which passes close to the town on its west side, will restore its former prosperity. The town stands in an open sandy plain interspersed with low sand-hills, and bare, save in the immediate neighbourhood of the town and in favourable seasons, of trees or cultivation. Even round the town, containing though it does a large number of wealthy merchants, there is not a single garden of any description. Owing to the rapidity with which the town was increasing in size, it became necessary five years ago to throw back the old enclosing wall for a considerable distance, so as to allow room for extension. The new wall is passed by 12 main gateways. The vacant space between the new and old walls is rapidly being covered with mud hovels and enclosures, huddled together with no order or arrangement. The houses of the older part of the town are built of brick, and are frequently of several storeys. Good streets, of from 15 to 40 feet wide, extend through the town in all directions. The larger are well metalled with *kankar*, the smaller are generally unpaved and sandy. There are open outer drains on both sides of the streets; but the situation of the town being lower than the surrounding country, great difficulties lie in the way of organizing a complete drainage system. Most of the drainage at present finds its way into tanks, which are to be found both inside and outside the town, and form almost the sole supply of drinking water. The largest of these tanks is outside the old town but inside the new walls. A suggestion has been made for the formation of a public garden in its vicinity. The water-supply is deplorably bad. The wells are 60 feet deep, and the water in them is generally brackish and undrinkable. There are 82 inside and 19 outside the town, but only 26 are fit for use; in some of these even the water becomes

* The estates of the Nawáb were confiscated in 1857 on account of his rebellion at the time of the mutiny, and were bestowed upon the Rája of Jínd as a reward for his fidelity.

offensive and undrinkable in the hot weather, or runs dry altogether. The only other water obtainable is from the *johars*, or water holes, already mentioned, of which there are 9 within and 17 outside the town. The greather part of them are merely irregular pits out of which the soil has been removed for making bricks. The majority of them, however, are freely used by the inhabitants.

Bhiwáni is a municipal town. The committee consists of nine members. The municipal income is raised at present entirely from octroi levied on imports. Table No. XLV shows the income of the municipality for the last few years. The town still has a considerable trade in grain, cloth, and brass vessels, and is by far the largest and most important town in the division. The principal institutions of the town of Bhiwáni are, the school and dispensary, and the remaining public buildings and offices are, the *tahsil*, post office, police station and committee hall. It contains many temples and *dharmsàlás* built by Hindú merchants.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent Census:—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	32,254	18,228	14,026
	1881	33,762	17,631	16,131
Municipal limits	1868	32,254		
	1875	33,220		
	1881	33,762		

Year.	Birth-rates.			Death-rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	...	...	...	15	15	16
1869 ...	...	...	...	34	33	36
1870 ...	47	45	50	29	28	31
1871 ...	55	51	60	52	49	56
1872 ...	47	24	23	45	41	50
1873 ...	44	22	22	36	34	40
1874 ...	55	29	26	35	31	39
1875 ...	43	23	20	45	41	50
1876 ...	39	21	18	22	21	23
1877 ...	40	21	18	33	34	32
1878 ...	35	19	16	45	46	43
1879 ...	31	17	14	42	42	42
1880 ...	39	20	19	23	22	24
1881 ...	42	22	20	33	32	35
Average...	43	22	20	36	35	39

Chapter VI.

Towns and Municipalities.

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Tuhána Town.

Tuhána is a small town of 4,155 inhabitants, mostly Patháns, and is situated 40 miles north of Hisár. It was once a city of some size and importance, founded, according to tradition, in the sixth century A.D. by Anang Pál, Túnwár Rája of Dehli. Ruined during the Chauhán supremacy, it recovered its prosperity in the early Musalmán period, but having suffered many vicissitudes of plunder and famine, it has now sunk into an inferior position. The town is surrounded by a wall, and contains one central *bázár*. It possesses a police station, and is a municipal town. The committee consists of five members. Tuhána has but little trade; its income for the last few years is given in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	3,533	1,856	1,677
	1881	4,155	2,111	2,044
Municipal limits	1868	3,533		
	1875	3,445		
	1881	4,155		

Ratiya Town.

Ratiya is a small municipal town of 3,212 inhabitants, distant from Hisár 40 miles, north-west. It is now scarcely more than an agricultural village. It was originally held by Túnwár Rájpúts, and conquered from them by the Pathán invaders. It was devastated by the terrible "*chálísa* famine" in 1783; and has been colonized since British occupation by its present inhabitants. The municipal committee consists of five members. Ratiya has a small trade in grain, leather, and wool, and is the seat of a considerable manufacture of raw-hide jars or *kupás*. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	2,745	1,516	1,229
	1881	3,212	1,730	1,482
Municipal limits	1868	2,745		
	1875	3,120		
	1881	3,212		

Fatehábád Town.

Fatehábád is a small municipal town of 2,992 inhabitants, situated in latitude 29° 31′ north, and longitude 75° 30′ east, 30 miles to the north-west of Hisár. This town was founded by the Emperor Firoz Sháh, and named after his son Fateh Khán. There were three other forts built at the same time by Firoz Sháh in the neighbourhood of Fatehábád, named, after his other three sons, Muhammadpur, Zafarábád and Razaábád. Villages bearing the

Fatehábád Town.

above name still mark the sites, but the forts have long ago disappeared. At the opening of the present century, Fatehábád was the seat of the Bhattí chieftain Khán Bahádar Khán, who has been alluded to elsewhere. On the northern side of the town runs a cut from the Ghaggar, constructed by Firoz Sháh, which is still in use for purposes of irrigation. The town is well built, and stands on an eminence slightly above the level of the surrounding country. The bulk of the inhabitants are Ráíns, who were the former proprietors, but lost their status several years ago, on account of a default in payment of the Government revenue.

The town contains a police station, school, dispensary, bungalow, and *sarái*. The Municipal Committee consists of seven members. Fatehábád has a considerable manufacture of country cloth; grain and *ghí* are exported to Bikáner, and there is also a brisk trade in leather. The town contains some small *bázárs*; but the greater part of it is inhabited by agriculturists. At the north-east end there are the remains of the fort of Firoz Sháh, within which is situated a small *mínár* of that period. The main road between Sirsa and Hisár runs past this town; but traffic is now diverted to the line of rail. Bhattí is the station on the line which is nearest to Fatehábád, the distance being 12 miles. Fatehábád is a municipality, and its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown in the margin.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	3,175	1,818	1,357
	1881	2,922	1,613	1,379
Municipal limits ...	1868	3,175		
	1875	3,084		
	1881	2,992		

The details in the margin give the population of suburbs. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Town or suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Fatehábád town ...	3,175	2,320
Bastí Thakur ...		672
Total ...	3,175	2,992

STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDED TO THE

GAZETTEER

OF THE

HISSAR DISTRICT.

[INDEX ON REVERSE.]

LAHORE : THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. II., SHOWING DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Details.	1853-54.	1858-59.	1863-64.	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.
Population	...	...	...	484,681	...	504,183
Cultivated acres	...	...	...	1,346,836	1,407,818	1,161,761
Irrigated acres	...	...	...	90,589	95,178	1,05,727
Ditto (from Government works) ...	...	...	...	53,978	56,744	86,014
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees	...	...	...	4,30,044	4,27,825	4,27,712
Revenue from land, rupees	...	...	...	3,83,983	4,20,920	4,24,157
Gross revenue, rupees	...	...	...	4,42,322	24,09,041	5,25,398
Number of kine	...	...	...	86,706	147,140	94,500
" sheep and goats	...	...	...	56,236	88,107	80,302
" camels	...	...	...	12,089	13,561	6,690
Miles of metalled roads	...	...	...	499 {	31	43
" unmetalled roads	...	...	...		469	509
" Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police staff	...	...	400	699	698	648
Prisoners convicted	...	...	751	1,406	1,333	1,521
Civil suits—number	...	695	1,249	1,742	2,717	2,774
" value in rupees	...	39,711	2,98,849	1,24,164	1,65,137	1,69,736
Municipalities—number	...	...	...	...	3	6
" —income in rupees	...	...	...	49,866	81,749	60,958
Dispensaries—number of	...	...	...	2	2	4
" —patients	...	...	...	12,733	12,886	25,129
Schools—number of	...	...	30	24	25	26
" —scholars	...	...	820	1,094	1,210	1,348

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables I., III., VIII., XI., XV., XXI., XLI., XLV., L., LIX., and LXI., of the Administration Report.

TABLE No. III., SHOWING RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Annual Rainfall, in Tenths of an Inch.																	
Rain-gauge Station.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hissar	117	220	86	107	199	107	285	125	108	237	[illegible]	140	198	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	161
Hansi	136	243	92	97	154	128	293	143	93	221	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	162
Bhiwani	91	210	72	115	123	143	270	189	122	[illegible]	[illegible]	92	273	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	163
Fatahabad	96	258	90	165	133	111	243	141	130	142	[illegible]	144	210	164	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	157
Barwala	84	180	95	175	122	104	273	145	75	181	[illegible]	116	148	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	167

Note.—These ... from the weekly rainfall statements published in the *Punjab Gazette*.

TABLE No. IIIA., SHOWING RAINFALL AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

1	2	3	1	2	3
	Annual Averages.			Annual Averages.	
Months.	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.	Months.	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.
January	1	3	October	1	2
February	1	5	November	..	1
March	2	7	December	1	6
April	1	3	1st October to 1st January ..	1	8
May	2	6	1st January to 1st April ..	4	15
June	4	19	1st April to 1st October ..	21	143
July	8	52			
August	4	42			
September	4	20	Whole year	26	166

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XXIV. of the Revenue Report, and from page 34 of the Famine Report.

TABLE No. IIIB., SHOWING RAINFALL AT TAHSIL STATIONS.

1	2	3	4	5
	Average Fall, in Tenths of an Inch, from 1873-4 to 1877-8.			
Tahsil Stations.	1st October to 1st January.	1st January to 1st April.	1st April to 1st October.	Whole year.
Hansi	27	14	141	182
Bhiwani	41	11	157	209
Barwala	30	13	132	175
Fatahabad	16	16	140	172

Note.—These figures are taken from pages 36, 37 of the Famine Report.

TABLE No. V., SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	District.	*Tahsil* Hissar.	*Tahsil* Hansi.	*Tahsil* Bhiwani.	*Tahsil* Barwala.	*Tahsil* Fatahabad.
Total square miles	3,540	841	761	585	580	773
Cultivated square miles	1,815	200	243	473	332	567
Culturable square miles	1,457	541	462	82	204	168
Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881)	2,013	299	346	471	330	567
Total population	504,183	98,106	130,614	103,556	78,549	93,358
Urban population	76,118	14,167	17,830	33,762	4,155	6,204
Rural population	428,065	83,939	112,784	69,794	74,394	87,154
Total population per square mile	143	117	172	177	135	121
Rural population per square mile	121	100	148	120	128	113
Towns and Villages: Over 10,000 souls	3	1	1	1	..	..
Towns and Villages: 5,000 to 10,000	1	..	1	..	..	..
Towns and Villages: 3,000 to 5,000	9	1	2	1	3	2
Towns and Villages: 2,000 to 3,000	20	1	8	6	2	4
Towns and Villages: 1,000 to 2,000	104	16	35	14	18	21
Towns and Villages: 500 to 1,000	187	55	35	26	29	43
Towns and Villages: Under 500	307	61	33	53	80	80
Towns and Villages: Total	631	135	115	100	132	149
Occupied houses .. Towns ..	12,246	2,205	3,206	5,122	696	1,017
Occupied houses .. Villages ..	60,531	12,813	15,954	9,293	10,489	12,383
Unoccupied houses .. Towns ..	6,808	688	1,641	2,817	189	1,473
Unoccupied houses .. Villages ..	13,892	2,529	5,505	2,635	1,957	1,266
Resident families .. Towns ..	18,257	3,853	4,246	7,919	820	1,419
Resident families .. Villages ..	80,636	19,493	23,120	14,269	14,838	17,915

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables I. and XVIII. of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, culturable, and, crop areas, which are taken from Tables I. and XLIV. of the Administration Report.

TABLE NO. XVII., SHOWING GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Acres.		
—	No. of estates.	Total acres.	Under other Departments.	Under Deputy Commissioner.	Average yearly income 1877-78 to 1881-82.
Whole District	2	44,547	42,479	2,068	2,060
Tahsil Hissar	1	42,479	42,479	..	..
Tahsil Hansi	1	2,068	..	2,068	..

Note.—These figures are taken from Table IX. of the Revenue Report of 1881-82.

TABLE No. XIX., SHOWING LAND ACQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT.

Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid in rupees.	Reduction of revenue in rupees.	Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid in rupees.	Reduction of revenue in rupees.
Roads	145	250	65	Guaranteed Railways	..	..	..
Canals	78	1,276	42	Miscellaneous ..	290	1,637	84
State Railways ..	..	..	..	Total ..	513	3,163	191

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XI. of the Revenue Report.

TABLE No. XX., SHOWING, ACRES UNDER CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Years.	Total.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Makai.	Jau.	Gram.	Moth.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.
1873-74 ..	1,407,819	9,570	45,301	193,026	635,807	2,345	36,779	49,096	253,848	2,885	19,440	700	83	2,944
1874-75 ..	1,407,831	11,371	47,853	167,816	749,875	2,112	32,312	52,142	194,221	3,172	20,885	625	67	2,722
1875-76 ..	1,448,628	11,780	36,335	237,650	721,292	95	32,738	94,889	184,777	2,915	19,191	912	29	3,462
1876-77 ..	1,468,933	10,506	39,048	250,507	708,119	89	30,312	76,534	145,987	2,812	20,323	785	34	3,486
1877-78 ..	1,196,678	6,819	36,365	189,241	629,188	65	41,383	70,220	108,397	3,271	13,097	219	47	3,910
1878-79 ..	1,361,761	7,094	32,102	210,879	711,582	60	98,339	46,537	131,131	3,025	15,718	110	126	4,542
1879-80 ..	1,372,522	7,803	37,803	208,894	671,073	77	112,364	82,366	129,556	3,349	13,672	474	301	4,813
1880-81 ..	1,228,048	5,433	34,876	191,571	609,649	83	98,779	76,583	106,017	1,873	16,919	1,059	167	4,786
1881-82 ..	1,286,383	5,534	41,225	212,220	633,771	137	96,970	58,814	111,946	2,085	20,292	3,311	214	6,707

Tahsil Averages for the five years, from 1877-78 to 1881-82.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Name of Tahsil.	Total.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Makai.	Jau.	Gram.	Moth.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.
Hissar ..	191,256	540	8,309	36,062	78,247	23	11,647	13,785	14,763	828	1,134	..	14	2,110
Hansi ..	221,474	4,533	21,526	63,477	64,233	59	12,901	14,310	3,683	1,272	14,646	1,034	157	2,036
Bhiwani ..	301,596	..	40	38,290	144,691	..	2,005	22,482	70,171	20	81	..	..	41
Barwala ..	211,457	141	3,025	46,563	107,324	..	12,652	13,313	5,457	310	45	..	..	131
Fatahabad	363,120	1,328	3,574	18,[illegible]	256,558	3	50,350	2,814	23,335	290	34	..	..	433
Total ..	1,288,904	6,542	36,474	202,561	651,053	84	89,556	66,705	117,409	2,721	15,940	1,034	171	4,752

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XLIV. of the Administration Report.

TABLE No. XXI., SHOWING RENT RATES AND AVERAGE YIELD.

1			2			3
Nature of crop.			Rent per acre of land suited for the various crops, as it stood in 1881-82.			Average produce per acre as estimated in 1881-82.
			Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.
Rice		Maximum	8	12	0	616
		Minimum	0	8	0	
Indigo		Maximum	5	0	0	12
		Minimum	2	0	0	
Cotton		Maximum	4	12	10	51
		Minimum	0	4	0	
Sugar		Maximum	8	0	0	..
		Minimum	3	0	0	
Opium		Maximum	..	..	..	..
		Minimum	..	..	..	
Tobacco		Maximum	4	0	0	
		Minimum	0	8	0	
Wheat	Irrigated	Maximum	6	0	9	615
		Minimum	1	10	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	2	8	0	405
		Minimum	0	5	4	
Inferior grains	Irrigated	Maximum	3	14	0	
		Minimum	0	9	7	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	0	13	0	320
		Minimum	0	3	2	
Oil seeds	Irrigated	Maximum	4	6	0	
		Minimum	0	9	7	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	1	0	0	223
		Minimum	0	2	9	
Fibres	Irrigated	Maximum	3	0	0	
		Minimum	0	9	7	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	0	13	0	104
		Minimum	0	2	9	
Vegetables		Maximum				
		Minimum				
		..	..	..	..	1,026

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XLVI. of the Administration Report.

TABLE No. XXII., SHOWING NUMBER OF STOCK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kind of Stock.	*Whole district for the years*			*Tahsils for the year 1878-79.*				
	1868-9.	1873-4.	1878-9.	Hissar.	Hansi.	Bhiwani.	Barwala.	Fatahabad.
Cows and Bullocks	88,707	147,140	94,500	22,512	31,530	10,595	16,426	13,437
Horses	1,216	807	853	142	410	25	1·6	120
Ponies	927	950	715	105	175	35	150	250
Donkeys	6,937	6,860	5,439	864	1,400	835	1,500	840
Sheep and Goats	56,236	88,107	80,302	5,923	12,500	15,455	10,224	36,200
Pigs	3,365	..	4,107	1,072	1,000	845	1,120	70
Camels	12,689	13,561	6,690	1,072	150	2,875	115	2,478
Carts	2,160	2,437	1,637	300	400	250	455	232
Ploughs	34,377	41,108	32,832	6,800	8,400	5,255	7,572	4,805
Boats	1	3	6	..	..	..	4	2

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XLV. of the Administration Report.

TABLE No. XV., SHOWING TENURES HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT AS THEY STOOD IN 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Whole District.				Tahsil Hissar.				Tahsil Hansi.			Tahsil Bhiwani.			Tahsil Barwala.				Tahsil Fatahabad.			
Nature of Tenure.	Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Shareholders.	Gross area (in acres).	Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Shareholders.	Gross area (in acres).	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Shareholders.	Gross area (in acres).	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Shareholders.	Gross area (in acres).	Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Shareholders.	Gross area (in acres).	Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Shareholders.	Gross area (in acres).
A.—ESTATES NOT BEING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES, AND PAYING IN COMMON (*Zamindari*).																						
II.—Paying above 5,000 rupees revenue. Held by individuals or families under the ordinary law ...	1	52	7	1,78,298	1	16	7	56,456	14	...	48,997	1	...	4,466	...	10	...	17,820	...	11	...	50,559
III.—Paying 1,000 to 5,000 *revenue as above*	7	26	16	71,940	7	7	16	25,442	2	...	7,963	...	...	...	...	11	...	21,697	...	6	...	16,838
IV.—Paying 1,000 rupees revenue and under. (a) Held by individuals under the law of primogeniture...	1	1	1	1,793	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1,793
IV.—Paying 1,000 rupees revenue and under. (b) Held by individuals or families under the ordinary law	46	62	117	1,13,540	...	4	6	7,143	2	2	5,083	3	33	6,332	46	25	40	38,784	...	28	36	56,198
PROPRIETARY CULTIVATING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.																						
B.—Zamindari. Paying the revenue and holding the land in common	39	39	2,319	91,854	39	2	16	5,275	8	235	14,524	6	103	12,295	...	10	701	11,566	...	13	1,264	48,194
C.—Pattidari. The land and revenue being divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by the law of inheritance ...	90	90	7,896	2,97,438	90	20	1,236	57,538	7	2,415	29,940	23	1,784	82,285	...	20	1,027	54,757	...	20	1,434	72,918
D.—Bhayachara. In which possession is the measure of right in all lands ...	380	383	55,865	14,24,883	380	88	12,397	332,967	90	16,620	376,215	69	13,907	268,508	...	61	7,371	219,013	...	77	5,570	228,180
E.—Mixed or Imperfect Pattidari or Bhayachara. In which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common, the measure of right in common land being the amount of the share of the extent of land held in severalty ...	3	3	482	15,005	2	2	127	8,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	355	6,365	...	...	...	...
G.—Landholders who have redeemed the Revenue and are not Members of any Village Community nor included in any previous class	1	1	7	7,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	7,812
Total	568	657	66,710	22,92,564	519	137	13,505	403,461	123	19,272	483,702	102	15,827	373,906	47	138	9,494	370,002	2	167	8,312	482,493

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XXXIII. of the Revenue Report for 1827-79

TABLE NO. XVI., SHOWING TENURES NOT HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT AS THEY STOOD IN 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	District Hissar.		*Tahsil Hissar.*		*Tahsil Hansi.*		*Tahsil Bhiwani.*		*Tahsil Barwala.*		*Tahsil Futahabad.*	
Nature of Tenure.	Number of holdings.	Acres of land held.	Number of holdings.	Acres of land held.	Number of holdings.	Acres of land held.	Number of holdings.	Acres of land held.	Number of holdings.	Acres of land held.	Number of holdings.	Acres of land held.
A.—TENANTS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.												
I.—Paying rent in cash. (a) Paying the amount of Government revenue only to the proprietors ...	214	1,886	15	98	1	7	198	1,781	...	...	...	...
(b) Paying such amount, plus a cash Malikanah	99	1,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	1,890
(c) Paying at stated cash rates per acre	11,663	173,981	2,703	47,880	3,118	41,031	2,187	36,618	1,497	13,992	2,158	34,460
(d) Paying lump sums (cash) for their holdings	251	2,881	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	251	2,881
Total paying rent in cash ...	12,227	180,638	2,718	47,978	3,119	41,038	2,385	38,399	1,497	13,992	2,508	3,9231
II.—Paying rent in kind. (a) Paying a stated share of the produce in kind: (2) ½ produce and less than ⅓ produce ...	489	12,615	68	1,602	45	574	...	..	72	1,154	304	9,285
(3) ¼ „ ⅓ „ ...	203	5,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	1,786	102	3,636
(b) Paying a stated share of the produce, plus a cash contribution: (2) Share of produce less than ¼	17	525	...	...	17	525	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total paying rent in kind	709	18,562	68	1,602	62	1,099	...	...	173	2,940	406	12,921
Grand total of Tenants with rights of occupancy ...	12,936	199,200	2,786	49 580	3,181	42,137	2,385	38,399	1,670	16,932	2,914	62,152
B.—TENANTS HOLDING CONDITIONALLY.												
II.—For period on lease (a) Written	247	7,881	30	272	45	1,200	...	...	17	387	155	6,022
(b) Not written	74	563	74	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—TENANTS AT WILL.												
I.—Paying in cash	34,449	467,299	7,842	116,808	6,432	75,464	7,875	116,365	4,325	54,648	7,975	1,04,014
II.—Paying in kind (b) less than ½ produce	5,162	50,834	242	3,152	2,100	18,625	...	...	1,920	18,357	900	10,700
D.—PARTIES HOLDING AND CULTIVATING SERVICE GRANTS FROM PROPRIETORS FREE OF ALL REVENUE												
I.—Sankalap or Dharmarth	926	10,433	249	2,542	130	1,954	390	3,737	69	990	88	1,210
II.—Conditional on service	178	1,178	93	652	13	29	50	332	10	30	12	135
Grand total of Tenures	53,972	737,388	11,316	173,569	11,901	139,409	10,700	158,833	8,011	91,344	12,044	174,238

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XXXIV. of the Revenue Report.

TABLE No. XXXII., SHOWING SALES AND MORTGAGES OF LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	SALES OF LAND.						MORTGAGES OF LAND.		
	Agriculturists.			*Non-Agriculturists*			*Agriculturists.*		
Year.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
District Figures.									
Total of six years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ...	523	18,841	80,994	...	...	...	684	37,555	147,822
Total of four years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ...	222	7,129	30,755	185	11,873	64,951	346	11,546	35,868
1878-79 ...	127	4,725	19,072	106	5,705	35,819	169	5,905	18,341
1879-80 ...	85	3,610	21,167	47	1,412	12,160	63	1,719	6,831
1880-81 ...	79	2,575	13,736	53	1,309	10,861	86	2,546	10,760
1881-82 ...	85	7,369	25,005	60	2,010	12,375	79	4,718	36,951
Tahsil totals for five years—1877-78 to 1881-82.									
Hissar	171	7,139	24,920	79	2,095	14,799	209	8,294	32,857
Hansi	78	2,640	18,522	60	1,205	10,583	77	4,987	22,421
Bhiwani	73	2,875	12,602	89	1,900	13,522	156	4,104	15,463
Barwala	54	1,545	8,494	12	170	1,147	39	1,634	11,567
Fatahabad	92	6,396	25,107	82	6,224	39,130	57	2,449	10,780

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	MORTGAGES OF LAND—*Continued.*			REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGED LAND.					
	Non-Agriculturists.			*Agriculturists.*			*Non-Agriculturists.*		
Year.	No. of cases	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
District Figures.									
Total of six years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of four years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ...	563	35,293	126,507	220	10,879	24,897	69	5,556	24,118
1878-79 ...	318	11,760	40,194	60	5,867	7,954	20	470	1,596
1879-80 ...	151	6,080	24,175	47	2,398	5,790	51	3,535	8,211
1880-81 ...	175	7,743	28,619	120	6,379	13,947	88	4,691	7,878
1881-82 ...	124	4,293	23,733	126	3,338	11,564	37	1,307	2,252
Tahsil totals for five years—1877-78 to 1881-82...									
Hissar	269	9,867	34,779	112	4,304	13,820	125	5,495	13,534
Hansi	377	15,507	40,768	40	1,496	4,573	65	5,160	7,427
Bhiwani	379	8,876	28,989	190	4,647	13,856	...	...	...
Barwala	14	2,267	8,522	15	868	1,015	3	88	286
Fatahabad	100	6,905	35,243	65	8,767	10,480	18	1,115	1,285

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables XXXV., and XXXV B. of the Revenue Report. No details for transfers by agriculturists and others, and no figures for redemption, are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include all sales and mortgages.

TABLE No. XXXIII., SHOWING SALE OF STAMPS AND REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS.				OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.							
	Receipts in rupees.		*Net income in rupees.*		*No. of Deeds Registered.*				*Value of Property affected, in rupees.*			
Year.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Judicial	Non-judicial.	Touching immovable property.	Touching movable property.	Money obligations.	Total of all kinds.	Immovable property.	Movable property.	Money obligations.	Total value of all kinds.
1877-78 ...	27,653	7,976	27,256	7,744	1,519	100	260	1,879	3,28,326	1,365	49,015	3,78,706
1878-79 ...	30,055	13,493	27,777	12,880	1,274	193	265	1,732	4,26,992	1,274	1,10,200	5,38,466
1879-80 ...	30,729	12,434	28,511	11,885	794	96	155	1,165	2,31,093	6,278	1,00,056	3,38,594
1880-81 ...	29,424	12,814	27,194	12,251	910	67	158	1,244	2,88,370	7,498	30,570	3,27,885
1881-82 ...	37,734	12,239	35,070	11,537	937	74	162	1,355	3,73,481	16,780	36,384	4,46,790

Note.—These figures are taken from Appendix A. of the Stamp and Tables II, and III, of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIIIA., showing REGISTRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Deeds Registered.					
Year.	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Registrar Hissar	2	...	2	...	...	...
Sub-Registrar Hissar	180	157	337	166	206	372
" Hansi...	143	85	228	117	114	231
" Bhiwani	161	146	307	175	185	360
" Barwala	29	37	66	39	42	81
" Fatahabad	127	177	304	137	174	311
Total of district ...	642	602	1,244	634	721	1,355

Note.—These figures are taken from Table I. of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV., showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Number of Licenses granted in each Class and Grade.													
	Class I.				*Class II.*				*Class III.*					
Year.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	Total Number of licenses.	Total amount of fees.	Number of villages in which licenses granted.
	Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 150	Rs. 100	Rs. 75	Rs. 50	Rs. 25	Rs. 10	Rs. 5	Rs. 2	Re. 1			
1878-79	...	...	...	5	5	23	94	309	538	1,363	2,023	4,360	14,904	424
1879-80	...	...	...	5	5	22	106	335	620	1,537	2,142	4,772	16,291	424
1880-81	1	3	4	8	7	19	116	413	...	...	...	571	11,005	134
1881-82	...	3	2	3	3	23	100	404	...	...	...	547	9,340	128
Tahsil details for 1881-82—														
Hissar	...	...	...	1	2	3	11	73	...	...	...	90	1,405	31
Hansi	...	...	...	1	...	4	28	94	...	...	...	127	1,940	32
Bhiwani	...	3	2	1	1	16	49	151	...	...	...	223	4,610	13
Barwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	41	...	...	...	50	635	26
Fatahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	45	...	...	...	57	750	26

Table No. XXXV., showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Fermented Liquors.					Intoxicating Drugs.					Excise Revenue from.		
		No. of Retail Shops.		*Consumption in Gallons.*		*No. of retail Licences.*		*Consumption, in Maunds.*					
Year.	Number of central distilleries.	Country spirits.	European liquors.	Rum.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Other drugs.	Opium.	*Charas.*	*Bhang.*	Fermented liquors.	Drugs.	Total.
1877-78 ...	3	7	4	167	505	31	31	15	8	34	1,727	3,182	4,909
1878-79 ...	3	7	3	100	457	31	24	15	6	30	1,732	3,034	4,766
1879-80 ...	3	7	3	90	642	33	24	15	7	23	2,117	3,721	5,838
1880-81 ...	3	7	3	115	906	32	25	14	11	26	3,151	3,639	6,790
1881-82 ...	3	7	2	84	930	28	28	11	10	20	3,305	3,916	7,221
Total ...	15	35	15	556	3,440	155	132	70	42	133	12,032	17,402	29,524
Average ...	3	7	3	111	688	31	26	14	8½	26½	2,406	3,498	5,905

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables I., II., VIII., IX., X, of the Excise Report.

TABLE No. XXVII., SHOWING PRICE OF LABOUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Year.	Wages of labour per day.				Carts per Day.		Camels per Day.		Donkeys per Score per Day.	
	Skilled.		Unskilled.							
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	
1868-69	0 4 0		0 2 0		1 12 0		0 8 0		1 8 0	
1873-74	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 2 0	1 12 0		0 7 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	1 8 0
1878-79	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
1879-80	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
1880-81	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
1881-82	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	2 8 0	1 8 0

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XLVIII., of the Administration Report.

TABLE No. XXVIII., SHOWING, IN RUPEES, REVENUE COLLECTED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year.	Fixed Land Revenue.	Fluctuating & Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Local rates.	Excise.		Stamps.	Total Collections.
				Spirits.	Drugs.		
1868-69	3,83,963	1,722	...	2,424	3,572	42,355	4,34,390
1869-70	4,15,386	2,136	...	2,162	4,565	42,150	4,66,379
1870-71	4,22,056	2,456	...	2,076	5,092	35,144	4,66,521
1871-72	3,99,230	2,234	25,677	1,972	4,058	34,684	4,67,565
1872-73	4,24,090	2,655	26,875	1,885	4,124	37,091	4,96,670
1873-74	4,24,125	2,804	26,880	2,035	3,763	40,996	5,00,603
1874-75	4,24,051	3,206	26,874	2,098	3,899	38,496	4,98,624
1875-76	4,24,116	2,923	26,874	1,903	3,942	40,615	5,00,373
1876-77	2,24,110	2,503	26,875	2,074	3,598	43,398	5,02,558
1877-78	2,24,109	3,511	26,879	1,765	3,362	40,955	5,00,581
1878-79	4,24,157	2,100	35,835	1,801	3,034	43,548	5,10,475
1879-80	4,24,196	2,199	32,923	2,154	3,729	43,163	5,08,364
1880-81	4,24,237	2,214	32,922	3,193	3,639	42,238	5,08,443
1881-82	4,24,323	2,270	32,922	3,305	3,916	49,973	5,16,709

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XLIV., of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded: "Canal, Forests, Customs and Salt, Assessed Taxes, Fees, Cesses."

TABLE No. XXIX., SHOWING REVENUE DERIVED FROM LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Fixed land Revenue (demand).	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous land revenue (collections).	Fluctuating Revenue.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	
			Total fluctuating land revenue.	Grazing dues. By Grazing leases.	Total miscellaneous Land Revenue.
District Figures.					
Total of five years—1868-69 to 1872-73	2,125,784	11,203	145	8,080	11,058
1873-74 to 1877-78	2,120,525	14,947	223	10,050	14,724
1878-79	424,157	2,100	7	2,050	2,003
1879-80	424,196	2,199	99	2,050	2,100
1880-81	424,237	2,214	119	2,050	2,095
1881-82	424,323	2,217	136	2,050	2,081
Tahsil Totals for five years—1877-78 to 1881-82					
Hissar	446,705	205	53	...	152
Hansi	702,955	11,079	100	10,250	10,079
Bhiwani	357,750	223	...	...	223
Barwala	281,511	255	...	...	255
Fatahabad	332,102	479	256	...	229

... taken from Tables I. and III. of the Revenue Report.

TABLE No. XXX., SHOWING ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED.						PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT.			
	Whole village.		*Plots.*		*Total.*		*In perpetuity.*		*For one life.*	
Tahsil.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
Hissar	...	...	2,443	468	2,443	468	...	...	197	127
Hansi	...	...	2,138	978	2,138	978	...	...	18	20
Bhiwani	...	...	144	25	144	25	144	25	...	...
Barwala	639	100	422	50	1,061	150	1,061	150	...	...
Fatahabad	...	...	11,484	1,730	11,484	1,730	227	40	...	...
Total district	639	100	16,631	3,251	17,270	3,351	1,432	215	215	147

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT—*Continued.*				NUMBER OF ASSIGNEES.				
	For more lives than one.		*During maintenance of establishment.*						
Tahsil.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	In perpetuity.	For one life.	For more lives than one.	During maintenance.	Total.
Hissar	2,246	341	...	...	...	7	37	...	44
Hansi	980	184	1,140	774	...	3	14	40	57
Bhiwani	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Barwala	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Fatahabad	11,185	1,660	72	30	3	...	169	9	181
Total district	14,411	2,185	1,212	804	7	10	220	49	286

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XII of the Revenue Report for 1881-82.

TABLE No. XXXI., SHOWING BALANCES, REMISSIONS AND TAKAVI.

Year.	BALANCES OF LAND REVENUE IN RUPEES.		Reductions of fixed demand on account of bad seasons, deterioration, &c., in rupees.	*Takavi* advances in rupees.	Year.	BALANCES OF LAND REVENUE IN RUPEES.		Reductions of fixed demand on account of bad seasons, deterioration, &c., in rupees.	*Takavi* advances in rupees.
	Fixed Revenue.	Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue.				Fixed Revenue.	Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue.		
1868-69	42,267	...	...	86,802	1876-77	...	...	...	...
1869-70	10,327	...	...	115,045	1877-78	1	...	...	7,520
1870-71	8,645	...	...	700	1878-79	...	...	...	19,749
1871-72	24,840	...	1,631	...	1879-80	...	...	...	390
1872-73	...	...	...	200	1880-81	...	...	...	...
1873-74	...	...	...	...	1881-82	...	...	...	300
1874-75	...	...	102	...	1882-83	...	...	...	...
1875-76	13	...	...	...					

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables I., II., III., and XVI., of the Revenue Report.

TABLE No. XXVI., SHOWING RETAIL PRICES.

Number of Seers and Chitanks per Rupee.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
Year.	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Indian Corn.		*Jowar.*		*Bajra.*		Rice (fine).	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1861-62	13	12	19	13	17	10	..	..	18	1	22	10	5	3
1862-63	24	1	46	10	34	1	..	..	41	4	35	7	5	2
1863-64	25	14	42	11	40	2	..	..	50	6	50	10	5	2
1864-65	20	8	30	9	29	14	..	..	22	5	27	12	4	10
1865-66	14	15	28	7	29	6	..	..	28	4	25	7	5	2
1866-67	18	3	34	8	32	7	..	..	32	7	27	1	5	2
1867-68	18	11	28	4	29	6	..	..	29	3	27	2	4	10
1868-69	14	2	20	3	19	13	..	..	19	9	15	1	4	10
1869-70	8	7	10	4	9	7	..	..	13	1	14	3	6	9
1870-71	13	10	20	8	17	1	..	..	19	14	18	15	5	2
1871-72	17	8	20	..	20	..	..	..	22	..	18	..	8	..
1872-73	23	..	40	..	31	..	..	..	44	..	35	..	14	..
1873-74	21	..	35	..	32	..	..	..	32	..	25	..	11	..
1874-75	23	..	34	..	34	..	..	..	31	..	28	..	10	..
1875-76	23	8	34	..	34	..	..	..	31	..	28	..	10	..
1876-77	23	..	46	..	42	8	25	..	48	..	38	..	14	..
1877-78	13	8	20	8	21	..	10	..	20	..	17	8	8	..
1878-79	12	8	30	..	19	..	8	..	24	..	23	..	8	..
1879-80	14	..	15	..	21	..	..	..	26	..	25	..	8	..
1880-81	15	..	26	..	25	..	8	..	25	..	20	..	10	..
1881-82	20	..	30	..	30	..	20	..	36	..	28	..	10	..

1	9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
Year.	*Urd dal.*		Potatoes.		Cotton cleaned.		Sugar (refined).		*Ghi* (cow's).		Fire wood.		Tobacco.		Salt *Lahori.*	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1861-62	16	11	..	..	3	2	2	13	2	1	149	5	7	4	7	8
1862-63	31	11	..	..	2	14	2	13	2	..	149	5	6	5	7	7
1863-64	29	6	..	..	2	13	2	13	2	10	149	5	6	15	7	7
1864-65	16	3	..	..	2	4	2	13	2	3	149	5	7	13	7	7
1865-66	14	1	..	..	3	3	3	1	2	8	149	5	7	1	7	7
1866-67	7	4	..	..	2	9	2	14	2	8	149	5	7	7	7	7
1867-68	17	11	..	..	2	15	2	14	1	9	149	5	7	1	7	7
1868-69	12	7	..	..	2	12	2	13	1	4	149	5	6	5	7	7
1869-70	8	1	..	..	2	13	2	13	1	4	149	5	6	10	7	7
1870-71	14	8	..	..	2	13	2	9	1	3	149	5	6	10	7	7
1871-72	15	..	10	..	3	2	2	8	2	1	140	..	8	..	7	8
1872-73	28	..	16	..	3	4	3	4	2	2	120	..	6	8	8	..
1873-74	18	..	13	..	3	..	3	..	2	1	120	..	8	..	8	..
1874-75	17	..	16	..	3	4	..	..	2	2	120	..	8	..	..	..
1875-76	17	..	12	..	3	..	..	..	2	2	120	..	8	..	..	..
1876-77	20	..	16	..	3	4	..	..	2	4	120	..	8	..	..	..
1877-78	9	..	8	..	2	4	..	..	2	4	120	..	8	...	..	..
1878-79	10	..	13	..	3	12	..	..	1	6	120	..	8	..	..	..
1879-80	10	..	12	..	3	..	..	..	1	12	120	..	8	..	..	..
1880-81	14	..	12	..	2	8	..	..	1	13	100	..	8	..	..	..
1881-82	17	..	6	..	3	4	..	..	1	14	80	..	8	..	..	..

Note.—The figures for the first ten years are taken from a statement published by Government (Punjab Government No. 209S. of 19th August 1872), and represent the average prices for the twelve months of each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table XLVII. of the Administration Report, and represent prices as they stood on the 1st January of each year.

Table No. XXIII., showing OCCUPATIONS OF MALES.

1	2	3	4	5
Number.	Nature of Occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.
1	Total population ..	26,523	1,46,503	1,73,026
2	Occupations specified ..	25,213	1,40,574	1,65,787
3	Agricultural, whether simple or combined..	6,702	1,07,847	1,14,549
4	Civil administration ..	1,066	1,558	2,624
5	Army	474	70	544
6	Religion	408	1,006	1,414
7	Barbers	351	1,415	1,766
8	Other professions ..	406	480	886
9	Money lenders, general traders, pedlars, &c.,..	1,894	1,197	3,091
10	Dealers in grain and flour	1,441	3,113	4,554
11	Corn-grinders, parchers, &c.	183	42	225
12	Confectioners, green grocers, &c.	559	91	650
13	Carriers and boatmen..	1,025	1,350	2,375
14	Landowners	1,884	42,412	44,296
15	Tenants	3,849	55,797	59,646
16	Joint-cultivators ..	87	2,173	2,260
17	Agricultural labourers..	180	1,148	1,328
18	Pastoral	74	569	643
19	Cooks and other servants	657	492	1,149
20	Water carriers	358	536	894
21	Sweepers and scavengers	444	949	1,393
22	Workers in reed, cane, leaves, straw, &c. ..	126	219	345
23	Workers in leather ..	296	237	533
24	Boot-makers	642	3,483	4,125
25	Workers in wool and *pashm*	..	22	22
26	" " silk ..	11	2	13
27	" " cotton ..	2,282	6,772	9,054
28	" " wood ..	377	1,503	1,880
29	Potters	276	1,497	1,773
30	Workers and dealers in gold and silver ..	522	242	764
31	Workers in iron ..	589	2,163	2,752
32	General labourers ..	1,657	3,198	4,855
33	Beggars, *fakirs*, and the like	1,024	4,386	5,410

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XIIA. of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XXIV., showing MANUFACTURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
—	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fabrics.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Buildings.
Number of private looms or small works	3,832	189	229	1	810	528	64	152
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans	11,523	506	457	24	1,910	1,388	565	585
Estimated annual out-turn of all works, in rupees	7,06,356	41,752	10,326	2,544	2,16,976	1,46,631	69,119	46,395

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
—	Dyeing and manufacturing of dyes.	Leather.	Pottery common and glazed.	Oil pressing and refining.	Carpets.	Gold, silver and Jewellery.	Other manufactures.	Total.
Number of private looms or small works	391	1,897	760	165	6	322	304	9,650
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans ...	1,211	4,276	2,388	386	16	936	1,247	27,418
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees	1,45,595	2,54,694	88,402	88,072	1,694	5,09,584	2,20,557	25,48,697

Note.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1881-82.

Table No. XXXVI., showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

Year.	Annual Income, in Rupees. Provincial Rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total Income.	Annual Expenditure, in Rupees. Establishment.	District Post, and Arboriculture.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Total expenditure.
1874-75	...	...	28,990	1,155	1,943	3,865	296	...	20,627	27,8
1875-76	...	...	28,019	1,163	...	4,300	534	...	20,563	26,5
1876-77	...	...	25,402	1,210	584	4,378	1,270	...	14,677	22,1
1877-78	...	...	26,787	1,273	624	4,344	1,064	...	15,741	23,0
1878-79	...	...	27,962	1,335	120	5,084	1,048	84	18,530	26,2
1879-80	35,654	288	35,942	1,340	...	4,699	1,713	86	11,038	18,9
1880-81	35,597	327	35,924	1,573	220	5,285	1,701	337	12,188	21,3
1881-82	35,598	468	36,066	1,617	286	5,061	1,623	139	12,152	20,87

Note.—These figures are taken from Appendices A. and B. to the Annual Review of District Fund operations.

Table No. XXXVII., showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED BOYS' SCHOOLS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Middle Schools.				Primary Schools.					
	English.		Vernacular.		English.		Vernacular.			
	Government.		Government.		Government.		Government.		Aided.	
Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1877-78	1	82	3	288	...	...	17	642	3	283
1878-79	1	71	3	277	...	...	18	559	4	441
1879-80	3	35	1	9	6	615	22	624	...	...
1880-81	3	36	1	6	6	688	20	712	...	...
1881-82	2	33	2	10	5	614	21	731	...	...

N.B.—Since 1879-80, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, those scholars only, who have completed the Middle School course, are shewn in the returns as attending High Schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course are shewn as attending Middle Schools. Previous to that year boys, attending the Upper Primary Department, were included in the returns of Middle Schools in the case of Institutions under the immediate control of the Education Department, whilst in Institutions, under District Officers, boys attending both the Upper and Lower Primary Departments, were included in Middle Schools. In the case of Aided Institutions, a High School included the Middle and Primary Departments attached to it; and a Middle School, the Primary Department. Before 1879-80, Branches of Government Schools, if supported on the grant-in-aid system were classed as Aided Schools; in the returns for 1879-80, and subsequent years they have been shewn as Government Schools. Branches of English Schools, whether Government or Aided, that were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, are now returned as English Schools. Hence the returns before 1879-80 do not afford the means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Indigenous Schools and Jail Schools are not included in these returns.

Table No. XXXVIII., showing the WORKING of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Number of Patients Treated.														
		Men.					Women.					Children.				
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Hissar ...	1st	6,298	6,310	5,166	4,976	5,326	1,065	1,132	942	1,042	1,037	1,415	1,535	1,118	959	1,145
Bhiwani ...	1st	4,759	5,374	5,904	5,099	5,864	1,034	1,353	1,720	1,162	1,649	1,274	1,378	1,406	1,398	1,662
Hansi ...	2nd	2,587	3,246	2,559	2,151	3,800	595	921	675	538	1,101	643	1,031	610	643	1,159
Fatahabad	2nd	2,233	2,081	1,656	1,667	1,968	293	404	402	383	586	163	364	395	412	666
Total ...	...	15,877	17,011	15,285	13,893	16,958	2,987	3,810	3,739	3,125	4,373	3,495	4,308	3,529	3,412	4,632

1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
		Total Patients.					In-door Patients.					Expenditure, in Rupees.				
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Hissar ...	1st	8,778	89,77	7,226	6,977	7,508	238	433	230	244	224	2,730	2,330	2,416	2,410	2,954
Bhiwani ...	1st	7,067	8,105	9,030	7,659	9,175	274	372	295	281	305	3,782	3,461	3,140	3,007	3,587
Hansi ...	2nd	3,825	5,198	3,844	3,332	6,060	122	178	132	181	188	784	827	737	841	858
Fatahabad	2nd	2,689	2,849	2,453	2,462	3,220	188	182	156	113	163	1,066	1,092	1,046	1,006	1,071
Total ...	...	22,359	2,5129	22,553	20,430	25,963	822	1,165	813	819	880	8,362	7,710	7,339	7,264	8,470

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables II., IV., and V. of the Dispensary Report.

TABLE No. XXXIX., SHOWING CIVIL AND REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	NUMBER OF CIVIL SUITS CONCERNING				VALUE IN RUPEES OF SUITS CONCERNING*			Number of Revenue Cases.
	Money or movable property.	Rent and Tenancy rights.	Land and Revenue and other matters.	Total.	Land.*	Other matters.*	Total.*	
1878	1,785	617	367	2,769	19,911	1,49,814	1,69,725	6,351
1879	2,507	366	371	3,244	15,396	1,89,180	2,04,576	6,358
1880	2,307	335	379	3,021	18,540	1,51,205	1,69,745	8,127
1881	1,959	260	767	2,986	19,857	2,00,573	2,20,430	8,217
1882	2,319	263	463	3,045	23,244	2,02,283	2,25,527	8,411

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1878 to 1880, and II. and III. of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1881 and 1882.

* Suits heard in settlement courts are excluded from these columns, no details of the value of the property being available.

TABLE No. XL., SHOWING CRIMINAL TRIALS.

1		2	3	4	5	6
Details.		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Persons tried.	Brought to trial ...	3,149	2,422	2,822	2,920	2,569
	Discharged ...	824	803	788	773	622
	Acquitted ...	452	261	442	423	370
	Convicted ...	1,819	1,358	1,574	1,675	1,532
	Committed or referred ...	6	6	14	39	26
Cases disposed of.	Summons cases (regular) ...	...	...	...	725	687
	" (summary) ...	...	...	...	1	3
	Warranted cases (regular) ...	...	...	...	602	538
	" (summary) ...	...	...	...	4	4
	Total cases disposed of ...	1,458	1,212	1,175	1,332	1,232
Number of persons sentenced to	Death ...	2	1	5	...	1
	Transportation for life ...	2	...	...	...	3
	" for a term ...	...	...	5	...	...
	Penal servitude ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fine under Rs. 10 ...	1,065	726	1,056	1,195	1,110
	" Rs. 10 to 50 ...	318	253	263	261	245
	" " 50 to 100 ...	33	9	24	6	8
	" " 100 to 500 ...	4	6	5	5	...
	" " 500 to 1,000 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Over Rs. 1,000 ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Imprisonment under six months	416	308	284	238	251
	" six months to two years ...	209	101	148	116	114
	" over two years ...	25	27	32	37	25
	Whipping ...	129	141	71	77	21
	Find sureties of the peace ...	...	4	...	25	8
	Recognisance to keep the peace ...	9	2	17	14	2
	Give sureties for good behaviour ...	100	63	12	14	23

Note—These figures are taken from Statements III. and IV. of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1880 and IV. and V. of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

TABLE No. XLI., SHOWING POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nature of Offence.	*Number of cases inquired into.*					*Number of Persons Arrested or Summoned.*					*Number of Persons Convicted.*				
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Rioting or unlawful assembly...	5	5	6	3	1	33	69	85	33	20	28	34	62	32	17
Murder and attempts to murder	4	3	3	5	3	4	8	4	8	4	3	4	1	8	...
Total serious offences against the person	57	38	37	49	42	96	78	59	84	90	61	59	36	67	76
Abduction of married women...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total serious offences against property	203	202	159	131	167	219	259	189	107	263	135	176	139	141	187
Total minor offences against the person	87	5	..	8	14	206	17	...	19	25	68	13	...	17	22
Cattle-theft	172	192	175	123	117	159	201	197	132	155	106	136	146	108	100
Total minor offences against property	492	545	422	296	297	481	644	502	408	414	338	471	392	329	256
Total cognizable offences ...	853	798	629	493	525	1,053	1,071	841	709	816	646	756	635	589	559
Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	2	3	4	...	3	14	19	21	...	11	11	19	18	...	11
Offences relating to marriage	2	3	3	3	4	2	5	5	4	4	2	4	3	...	1
Total non-cognizable offences	40	30	26	22	51	66	61	61	32	88	41	52	47	23	65
GRAND TOTAL of offences ...	893	828	655	515	576	1,119	1,132	902	741	904	687	808	682	612	624

Note.—These figures are taken from Statement A. of the Police Report.

TABLE No. XLII., SHOWING CONVICTS IN GAOL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Year.	*No. in Gaol at Beginning of the year.*		*No Imprisoned during the year.*		*Religion of Convicts.*		*Previous Occupation of male convicts.*				
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Musalman.	Hindu	Official.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.
1877-78	220	14	678	15	294	461	6	...	5	570	...
1878-79	216	7	807	21	311	535	7	...	20	634	...
1879-80	184	5	554	15	76	120	1	28	2	118	17
1880-81	220	4	447	22	85	119	1	21	...	121	13
1881-82	242	[illegible]	442	18	48	93	1	...	...	94	5

1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Year.	*Length of Sentence of Convicts.*							*Previously Convicted.*			*Pecuniary Results.*	
	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and transportation.	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of maintenance.	Profits of convict labour.
1877-78 ...	629	179	95	18	3	1	2	91	15	12	13,492	1,266
1878-79 ...	644	239	137	22	5	2	2	121	15	6	18,313	1,613
1879-80 ...	53	73	68	28	2	...	...	41	9	3	16,248	3,650
1880-81 ...	57	83	67	32	5	...	1	39	20	7	14,720	1,511
1881-82 ...	43	56	29	36	11	...	...	37	5	2	14,383	2,751

... figures are taken from Tables XXVIII., XXIX., XXX., XXXI., and XXXVII. of th... Report.

TABLE NO. XLIII., SHOWING THE POPULATION OF TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	Town.	Total population.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Musalmans.	Other religions.	No. of occupied houses.	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
Hissar	Hissar	14,167	8,760	4	279	5,080	44	2,205	642
Hansi	Hansi	12,656	6,583	8	580	5,483	2	2,242	564
	Sasa	5,174	4,557	...	199	418	...	964	537
Bhiwani	Bhiwani	33,762	29,991	1	303	3,463	4	5,122	659
Barwala	Tohana	4,155	1,848	60	81	2,166	...	696	597
Fatahabad	Rattia	3,212	1,472	1,348	6	386	...	407	789
	Fatahabad	2,992	1,234	1	37	1,720	...	610	491

Note.—These figures are taken from Table XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

TABLE NO. XLIV., SHOWING BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Town.	Sex.	Total Population by the Census of 1875.	*Total Births registered during the year*					*Total Deaths registered during the year.*				
			1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Hissar	Males ...	7,521	220	233	140	176	243	241	619	336	218	280
	Females ...	6,641	200	156	115	134	198	247	525	302	144	240
Hansi	Males ...	6,359	198	139	108	193	203	167	374	284	160	192
	Females ...	5,851	180	136	117	176	207	120	372	257	141	178
Bhiwani	Males ...	17,563	710	631	572	661	736	596	804	744	380	556
	Females ...	15,657	617	528	454	636	666	499	681	664	373	556

Note.—These figures are taken from Table LVII. of the Administration Report.

TABLE NO. XLV., SHOWING MUNICIPAL INCOME.

Name of Municipality.	Hissar.	Hansi.	Bhiwani.	Fatehabad.	Rattia.	Tohana.
Class of Municipality.	II.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1870-71 ...	22,910	3,421	52,583	...	...	...
1871-72 ...	13,975	7,713	44,380	...	...	...
1872-73 ...	13,045	5,249	43,191	...	...	...
1873-74 ...	17,898	5,251	55,630	...	...	...
1874-75 ...	9,690	3,762	22,717	...	...	...
1875-76 ...	12,292	4,616	28,359	1,145	725	755
				823	500	626

Name of Municipality.	Hissar.	Hansi.	Bhiwani.	Fatehabad.	Rattia.	Tohana.
Class of Municipality.	II.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1876-77 ...	10,948	5,572	41,676	1,305	425	619
1877-78 ...	10,201	5,045	32,195	1,495	800	717
1878-79 ...	9,921	4,733	33,249	1,712	821	522
1879-80 ...	10,861	5,875	35,317	1,731	714	864
1880-81 ...	10,663	8,373	34,641	2,160	737	984
1881-82 ...	11,614	6,816	38,017	2,242	1,115	1,040

TABLE No. X., SHOWING CIVIL CONDITION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Details.	*Single.*		*Married.*		*Widowed.*	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fema[illegible]
ACTUAL FIGURES FOR RELIGIONS.	All religions	140,295	79,110	114,601	117,371	17,371	35,4[illegible]
	Hindus	105,194	57,823	88,765	91,160	14,131	27,8[illegible]
	Sikhs	878	499	752	716	114	18[illegible]
	Jains	732	508	729	751	118	26[illegible]
	Buddhists	...	..	...	..	..	..
	Musalmans	33,472	20,270	24,342	24,743	3,006	7,68[illegible]
	Christians	19	10	13	11	2	..
DISTRIBUTION OF EVERY 10,000 SOULS OF EACH AGE.	All ages	5,153	3,411	4,209	5,061	638	1,528
	0—10	9,907	9,698	91	298	2	4
	10—15	8,810	6,234	1,152	3,701	37	65
	15—20	6,780	1,464	3,107	8,309	113	227
	20—25	4,339	185	5,377	9,348	283	407
	25—30	2,574	62	7,005	9,223	421	1,715
	30—40	1,426	34	7,846	8,431	728	1,535
	40—50	889	25	7,794	6,513	1,317	3,462
	50—60	725	18	7,169	4,297	2,106	5,685
	Over 60	628	19	6,781	1,895	3,591	6,085

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VI. of the Census Report.

TABLE No. XI., SHOWING BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Years.	*Total Births Registered.*			*Total Deaths Registered.*			*Total Deaths from.*		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.
1877	..	..	..	3,273	2,596	5,869	...	466	3,474
1878	..	..	..	6,756	5,326	12,082	..	679	8,892
1879	..	..	..	11,034	9,427	20,461	3,674	472	13,886
1880	9,846	7,063	16,909	5,574	4,283	9,857	2	25	7,082
1881	10,395	8,937	19,332	7,124	5,772	12,896	..	15	9,300

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables I., II., VII., VIII., and IX. of the Sanitary Report.

TABLE No. XIA., SHOWING MONTHLY DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Month.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January	445	945	723	716	946	3,775
February	349	695	717	771	926	3,458
March	418	717	921	737	934	3,727
April	419	749	1,963	731	1,060	4,922
May	464	865	4,163	940	1,137	7,569
June	517	971	1,400	978	1,002	4,868
July	556	674	501	652	904	3,287
August	457	568	898	926	762	3,631
September	328	1,361	2,694	858	1,492	6,733
October	458	2,022	3,745	857	1,578	8,040
November	506	1,575	1,725	858	1,105	5,769
December	952	940	1,011	853	1,080	4,786
Total	5,869	12,082	20,461	9,857	12,896	61,165

Note.—These figures are taken from Table III. of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. IX., showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial number in Census Table VIIIA.	Caste or Tribe.	Total Numbers.			Males, by Religion.				Proportion per mille of population.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Musalman.	
	Total population ...	504,183	272,267	231,916	208,090	1,744	1,579	60,820	1,000
6	Pathan	2,416	1,286	1,130	...	...	...	1,286	5
1	Jat	134,886	73,218	61,668	69,798	1,159	...	2,261	268
2	Rajput	60,993	33,362	27,631	7,478	1	...	25,883	121
46	Dogar	4,723	2,492	2,231	...	...	...	2,492	9
8	Gujar	8,426	4,751	3,675	3,300	...	...	1,451	17
45	Mali	9,777	5,233	4,544	5,137	96	...	...	19
27	Ahir	7,861	4,340	3,521	4,339	1	...	...	16
17	Shekh	3,983	2,192	1,791	...	...	...	2,192	8
3	Brahman	31,613	17,091	14,522	17,089	2	...	...	63
85	Faqirs	2,622	1,531	1,091	309	2	2	1,218	5
21	Nai	8,688	4,651	4,037	3,992	12	...	647	17
25	Mirasi	3,659	1,932	1,727	92	...	...	1,840	7
14	Banya	43,309	22,754	20,555	21,177	...	1,577	...	86
106	Bishnoi	8,118	4,220	3,898	4,220	...	...	...	16
91	Aheri	4,487	2,416	2,071	2,416	...	...	...	9
4	Chuhra	12,126	6,376	5,750	5,913	22	...	441	24
43	Dhanak	13,529	7,277	6,252	7,274	...	...	3	27
5	Chamar	49,269	26,624	22,645	26,375	224	...	25	98
15	Jhinwar	4,144	2,226	1,918	735	7	...	1,484	8
22	Lohar	5,682	3,046	2,636	598	...	...	2,448	11
11	Tarkhan	12,627	6,878	5,749	6,331	121	...	426	25
13	Kumhar	19,662	10,338	9,324	7,887	4	...	2,447	39
86	Chhimba	5,156	2,778	2,378	2,130	34	...	614	10
23	Teli	6,891	3,669	3,222	5	...	...	3,664	14
88	Qassab	2,857	1,512	1,345	...	...	...	1,512	6
60	Sunar	3,975	2,135	1,840	2,039	5	...	91	8

Note.—These figures are taken from Table VIIIA. of the census of 1881.

Table No. IXA., showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Serial No. in Census Table VIIIA.	Caste or Tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Serial No. in Census Table VIIIA.	Caste or Tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
7	Arain	1,907	1,031	876	62	Bhat	785	415	370
9	Julaha	1,265	655	610	63	Madari	600	332	268
10	Arora	1,358	700	658	67	Lilari	1,959	1,063	896
18	Biloch	534	272	262	71	Bawaria ...	788	427	361
19	Mochi	782	472	310					
24	Saiyad	1,706	866	840	87	Khatik	950	490	460
52	Dhobi	1,785	950	835	98	Nut	576	311	265
40	Jogi	1,919	1,210	709	100	Thori	1,550	854	696
47	Maniar	1,231	643	588	102	Gusain	1,470	1,017	453
48	Bharai	568	319	249	114	Kunjra	501	251	250
53	Bairagi	1,867	1,081	786	115	Thathera ...	557	313	244
61	Darzi	580	304	276	122	Rahbari ...	643	303	340
					154	Shoragar ...	576	335	240

Note.—These figures are taken from Table VIIIA. of the census of 1881.

TABLE No. XLVI., SHOWING DISTANCES.

DISTINGUISHING MARKS.

* *Tahsil.*

† *Thana.*

‡ Police Outpost.

Hissar * ...	Hissar.																										
Hansi * ...	16	Hansi.																									
Sorkhi ...	26½	10½	Sorkhi.																								
Mundahal ...	31½	15½	5	Mundahal.																							
Bhiwani * ...	37	24	18	16	Bhiwani.																						
Bamla ‡ ...	41½	26	18	14½	6½	Bamla.																					
Tosham † ...	24	16½	18	20	15	20	Tosham.																				
Siwani † ...	20	25	32	36	33	39	18	Siwani.																			
Bahal † ...	39½	38½	41½	43½	32½	39½	24½	19½	Bahal.																		
Bajina ‡ ...	32	23	21	22	9	15½	8	24	24	Bajina.																	
Singapur ‡ ...	29½	25	25½	27	16	22½	8½	19	17	7½	Singapur.																
Dinode ‡ ...	32	22	18	18	5½	12	9½	27½	28	4	11½	Dinode.															
Kairu † ...	33½	29½	28	29	16	22½	12	22	16½	8	4	12	Kairu.														
Bawani ‡ ...	24	11½	8½	11	12½	16	9½	25½	33	13	17	11	20	Bawani.													
Bas ‡ ...	30	14½	6½	6	23	21	24	38	48	27	32	24	34	15	Bas.												
Narnaund ...	26	14	12	14	30	28	27½	38	50½	32	36	29	39	20	8	Narnaund.											
Khoti Kalan ‡	31	23	23	25	41½	40	38½	46	61	44	47	41	50½	31	19	11½	Khoti Kalan.										
Barwala * ...	18½	18	24½	29	42	42	34½	35	52	40	41	39½	45	29½	24½	17½	16	Barwala.									
Tohana † ...	38½	42½	46	49½	63½	64	58½	57	70½	64	66½	63	71	53	45	37	27½	24	Tohana.								
Dharsul ...	34½	42½	48½	52½	65	66	55	53	71	63	63	63	66½	52	48	40	34	24	11	Dharsul.							
Rattia † ...	36	46½	54	59	70	73	59	52	72	67	66	66½	70	57	55	47	41½	30	20	9	Rattia.						
Fatehabad * ...	30	46	56½	61½	67	70	54	42	60½	60	57½	60½	61	52	52½	43	44	29	29	17½	16½	Fatehabad.					
Badopal ...	21	37	47½	52½	58	62½	45	34	53½	51½	49	52	53	43½	44½	38½	38	22	29	20	18½	9	Badopal.				
Agroha ...	13	29	39½	44½	50	54½	37	28	47	44	42	44½	46	36	38	32	34	17½	30½	24½	25	17	8	Agroha.			
Ladwi ...	11½	27½	38	43	48½	53	35½	22	40½	41	38	42	41½	34½	40	36	38½	22½	37½	31½	31	20	13	7	Ladwi.		
Bhattu ...	28	44	54½	59½	65	69½	50	36	53½	57½	53½	59	57	51½	58	50½	50½	34	40	30	25	11½	13	17½	16½	Bhattu.	
Balsmond ‡ ...	16½	31½	43	48	44	49	29½	13½	31½	37	32	39	35	34	43½	41	46	32	48½	42½	42	30	24	19	12	23	Balsmond.

GAZETTEER

OF THE

HISAR DISTRICT.

1883-84.

Compiled and Published under the authority of Punjab Government.

Lahore:

PRINTED AT THE "ARYA PRESS" BY RAM DAS,

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